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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Steady Stands the Dollar

France Limits American Radio

Herr Hitler Shows His Power

Indian Princes Support Order

Palestine Has School Strike

Mr. Hoover Sees New Bridge

THE United States Treasury regards the dollar as impregnable. It passed through a crucial test. During the period when Europe was withdrawing millions of dollars in gold from the United States equal millions in currency were put into hoarding by alarmed Americans. Yet the dollar went through this strain upon its stability unaffected and is seen as having established its position beyond all question. The great economic effort of the Administration is shown as having for its object the ending of dollar strain by bringing back a normal ratio of money and prices. Private sources must keep their credit liquid; Government credit gets behind them through the new Government corporations created in the bills before Congress. This means credit expansion. The dollar, which has withstood the "run on the dollar," is to be kept from seeming either too large or too small. The whole effort is toward movement—to keep the dollar rolling merrily along.

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France's restrictive measures bring an outcry from importers of American radios. Without warning the Government limits importing to 154.1 tons a month and allocates 79.2 tons to Holland, 50 tons to Germany, 4.6 tons to Belgium, 16.6 tons to the United States and 3.7 tons to all other countries. The American product, with a rapidly growing demand, is cut to one-fourth the normal consumption. Dealers are astonished at the handing over of a virtual monopoly to Holland and Germany and wonder what is to become of the thousands of barred American radio sets ordered and now on the ocean. The dealers' united demand may bring about a readjustment. Their protest is such as to make France feel that while it has almost cut off the American radio it didn't tune out loudspeakers.

* * *

Berlin sees Adolf Hitler acquitted of a charge of criminal slander. While a cheering throng waits outside the court room, he testifies that he did not call his former aid, Captain Stennes, a police informer in the chief Nazi organ, saying all his writings carry his signature. Dr. Stennes' counsel argues that the leader is nevertheless responsible. Herr Hitler's reply wins his acquittal and shows the strength of the movement he leads. "Even if I were an attorney," he answers the lawyer, "I could not be responsible for everything my 70 newspapers say."

* * *

India's internal situation improves. Viceroy Willingdon's firm measures to stamp out wrecking influences receive the indorsement of four additional ruling princes and chiefs. Provincial governors are setting an example to the moderate elements to get them to fight disorder. Cases where the police fire upon rioters are not numerous. The unhappy effect of the disturbances upon the people is shown as the gigantic Sukker irrigation project opens and the cultivators who have been eagerly awaiting the event hesitate to take up new land until they can see what the future holds. Uncertainty deprives them of what they had regarded as a great opportunity.

* * *

Damascus and Jerusalem see learning lag. In the former city the normal students are on strike because of the expulsion of 25 of their number for participating in the election riots of December. The students declare they will remain out until the expelled ones are taken back. In Jerusalem and the countryside 20,000 pupils are on vacation while striking teachers of the Jewish schools struggle for better salary arrangements. In both Damascus and Jerusalem perspiring officials are realising that while school strikes may mean child's play for the pupils they certainly don't mean that for the school trustees.

* * *

President and Mrs. Hoover lead a preliminary caravan across $7,500,000 Arlington Memorial Bridge. With the formal opening of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration the bridge and the magnificent new highway from Washington to Mount Vernon will be thrown open to the public. The imposing structure, extending from the Lincoln Memorial across the Potomac to the Virginia shore, wins the admiration of President Hoover, himself an engineer. The building of the long-dreamed-of bridge and Mount Vernon Boulevard are appropriate ventures as the nation commemorates Washington as it beholds him 200 years after his birth. They lead to the home which, to the sentiment of the principles of the first President is reinforced by history, became more than ever a shrine American shrine

Arlington Memorial Bridge

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STRUCTURE LINKS WASHINGTON AND VIRGINIA

View of Artistic Span Across Potomac Shows the Approach in the Foreground With the Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument in the Distance.

HITLER VOICES SHARP ATTACK ON DEMOCRACY

Reclamation of Nation, He Says, Is First Duty Facing Germany

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 18—A rapt audience of 7000, mostly students, crowded into a hall in the fashionable West End of Berlin last night to listen to an address of Herr Adolf Hitler, in which he castigated the entire political and economic situation and democracy.

After a historical survey in which he praised Bismarck for giving Germany a real sense of unity through sacrifice, he described how, particularly in post-war years, unity had given place to dissension. A new gulf had opened more dangerous than frontiers, namely, divergence in fundamental views, Herr Hitler said. One side is the pacifist proletariat, on the other the national bourgeoisie.

The first wave of applause swept the hall as he added that the first task is reclamation of the nation. Only then will it be possible to pursue an effective foreign policy. As soon as internal dissension sets in, there is not a single issue which is not drawn into the whirlpool of debate.

Turning to the economic situation, Herr Hitler said: "We have 65,000,000 people who lack the means to exist. Our people depend on the prosperity of industry and this depends on the world's market conditions. Already these markets are narrowing. Competition becomes stronger. Nations must retire because they cannot keep up the fight. They are driven toward Bolshevism. The German nation is going into the struggle as a nation which lacks a united will. Why, there are even some who say they are proletarians, not Germans."

The issue, he continued, "is not the Cabinet of Bruening. It is whether the proletarians and bourgeoisie are to grow into a new German nation which is of one opinion on fundamental questions. Otherwise Germany will have no genuine power toward the exterior."

The Republican Constitution, Herr Hitler continued, provides for democratic rule—"the most pernicious to any nation." But, he added, since it exists by grace of the Constitution it must be reckoned with. He stressed the need to appeal to the masses.

Steel 'Shorts' Pay Heavily for Loans

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Short sellers of United States Steel common stock today found themselves facing one of the severest charges for this kind of market accommodation since the bear market started.

A "premium of 5-16" was quoted on loans of the stock. In effect, this represented a carrying charge of $31.25 a day for each 100 shares of the stock the short seller desired to borrow. At the present rate, persons wishing to sell 100 shares of the stock short would have to be prepared to pay $187.50 for such accommodation for one trading week.

Brokers said present available market or floating supply of Steel common has been steadily vanishing, and the present high premium for loaning purposes is the result. Investors have been buying the stock for long-pull investment and taking it out of the market.

LOAN CHARGES MET

LA PLATA, Arg., Jan. 18 (By U. P.)—Funds to meet service charges on the Buenos Aires Province loan, which are due in New York March 1, have already been forwarded to the United States, according to an announcement by the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires.

POTOMAC SPAN HONORS MEMORY OF WASHINGTON

Bridge and Highway Set in Notable Panorama of Landmarks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—The bridge envisaged by Andrew Jackson nearly 80 years ago to span the Potomac River, binding North and South in an imperishable tie, was opened today without ostentation in the presence of President and Mrs. Hoover, members of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission and and others.

This bridge, 2163 feet long and 90 feet wide, adds one more link between the State of Virginia, rich in historical landmarks, and the City of Washington, named after the founder of the American Republic.

Begun early in 1926, the bridge already takes place among the notable achievements of the twentieth century. It was built within schedule costs and completed within schedule time. No necessary expense to make it a thing of beauty was spared by the Government. Every provision for safety that engineers could devise was added to give it permanence. Faced with cut-granite masonry and constructed of reënforced concrete, it rides low across the Potomac, meeting the long, winding road to the historic Lee mansion.

Set in Historic Surroundings

From all directions loom landmarks, ancient and new. Upstream and upon a highland, like a baronial castle of the days when jagged battlements made for safety, Georgetown University peers down upon the structure. To the right, Washington Cathedral sends forth the melodious notes of its chimes.

To the East are the majestic Lincoln Memorial, the red-topped building of the Department of Commerce, the old Post Office Building, the Capitol, the Library of Congress, the Art Museum, Bureau of Engraving and Agricultural Department, and the Washington Monument.

Close by, and veering to the southeast, Potomac Park, a riotous garden of cherry blossoms in spring, winds quietly along the solemn Potomac to cast thoughtful glances at itself reflected in the waters of the historic river, and surging abruptly to stand and gaze across the Washington Channel at the Army War College and the Naval Air Station.

From the gates of Arlington Cemetery come two roads, their origin at the Lee mansion on the hill, winding to a roadway, now in process of construction, on Columbia Island, the bridge terminus. Far to the left and above trees marching across the sky line, the tip of the new George Washington Masonic National Memorial peers wonderingly off toward this bridge, a "white thread" upon the water.

Details of Construction

But what of this $7,500,000 bridge, this structure with two pylons at one end, two equestrian statues at the other—pylons costing $750,000 each, and statues depicting valor and sacrifice?

Probably most noteworthy is its draw, so built and painted that the visible continuity of the bridge should not be broken. On this unusual structure $600,000 was spent and $650,000 went for ornamentation. Over this draw, and along the right of way across the bridge 80 feet are allowed for vehicles. Two 16-foot sidewalks handle the traffic afoot.

Constructed under the supervision of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, supervision actually fell to Lieut.-Col. U. S. Grant 3d., Maj.-Gen. H. G. Gilbert, both of the Army Engineering Corps; Mr. W. J. Douglas, construction engineer; Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, architects, and Mr. John M. Nagle, designing engineer.

STEPS TAKEN TO CURB RADIO ADVERTISING

Committees in Congress Ready to Make Thorough Investigation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—A drastic curb on commercial radio advertising is approved by the chairmen of both committees dealing with the matter in Congress, and there is now every prospect of a thoroughgoing and far-reaching investigation of the whole subject, looking perhaps to a complete alteration of the present system of financing radio entertainment.

Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, already has secured adoption of a resolution calling for a preliminary compilation of pertinent facts on advertising from the Federal Radio Commission. The Couzens resolution is based on the initial postulate that "there is growing dissatisfaction with the present use of radio facilities for purposes of commercial advertising."

A detailed scrutiny and compilation of statistics on the whole subject of the amount of advertising now broadcast, its kind and effect; the amount of time given educational features; remuneration of radio companies and the like, are contained in the resolution, which significantly passed the Senate without dissenting vote. The bill furthermore starts off with a question as to the feasibility of "government ownership and operation of broadcasting facilities," and inquiries into operating methods of such foreign countries as England, where radio is in the hands of the state.

Senator Couzens does not wish to anticipate the findings of the commission, which is expected to prepare its answers in the course of the next few months, but does not hide his own objection to the amount and type of advertising in present radio programs, and says he "does not know a man in the Senate who does not share these views."

The same view, in substance, is taken by Representative Ewin L. Davis (D.) of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries on the House side. Mr. Davis has just introduced a bill which would bar lottery advertising from the radio—as it is already barred in most states from the newspapers.

Mr. Davis will introduce a bill in the current session designed to curb commercial advertising drastically on the air.

Proposals receiving attention include various forms of a graduated tax on radio stations in proportion to the amount of time given to advertising. One is based on the number of advertising words in each program.

Democrats Prune Farm Office Bill In House Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The keen blade of Democratic economy was exhibited today as the House received from its appropriations committee a closely pruned Agriculture Department supply bill.

Carrying out the policy laid down by Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D.), chairman, the committee cut the first big departmental money bill to $175,445,000 for the coming fiscal year. This is $60,220,000 less than appropriations for the current year and is $10,790,000 below the budget estimates of $186,243,000 recommended by President Hoover.

Not one budget item was increased by the committee and no single expenditure was added. In addition, the committee did not go into the question of reducing salaries of government employees, passing that back to the House. It is expected to be debated on the floor, since the expenditures committee has tabled all proposals to cut salaries.

The big item in the measure is $100,000,000 for federal highway aid. It is $25,179,000 less than appropriated for this year and $9,000,000 short of the amount requested by Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads. The committee also lopped off $595,000 from the appropriation for forest roads and trails, leaving $8,905,000, which is $3,595,000 less than the current year's appropriation.

Indians 'Bombed' By Food Planes

WINSLOW, Ariz., Jan. 18 (AP)—Six huge army bombing planes, carrying provisions in place of explosives, today sought remote Zuni and Navajo villages in the canyons and on the mesas of western New Mexico as targets for their "food bombardment."

Sixteen larger snowbound Indian villages already have been provisioned by the bombers. The planes, flying at an altitude of only 50 feet, yesterday dropped more than five tons of food in snow banks near the villages.

It has been estimated more than 20,000 Indians isolated by one of the heaviest snows this section had ever known, faced starvation. Indian department officials in Washington ordered relief sent by air. The provisions consisted of beans, flour, sugar, salt pork and dried fruit.

COLOMBIA COSTS DECREASE

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The cost of living in this country decreased 71 per cent in 1931, as compared to the prices prevailing during the boom year of 1923, the Bank of the Republic announced.

Women Launch Peace Plans; Political Accords Found Basic

Portfolios Given to Geneva Arms Observers With Send-Off—Eleven National Groups in War Cure Unit Back World Court

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Pocketbooks and peace, economic unrest and military armaments are being discussed by representatives of 11 national women's organizations at the seventh annual conference on the Cause and Cure of War which opened here today.

Out of a series of discussions lasting four days the women will hammer a program to be studied by the 15,000,000 members of their organizations. Armament will be on that program, since the purpose of the conference is to build effective peace machinery, to reduce war machinery and to obtain guaranteed security against war for every nation.

Featured on the program also will be the so-called "danger zones," Manchuria, the Polish Corridor, Soviet Russia, those sections of the world where the seeds of war might bring forth a helmeted crop.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who initiated the conference plan and has presided over the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, has repeatedly stated her refusal to continue as chairman of the work. At the insistence of the delegates and members of the nominating committee, whose chairman is Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York City, a plan is being evolved by which Mrs. Catt would continue as presiding chairman with some such title as Regent, while Miss Ruth Morgan of New York City, now first vice-chairman of the committee and a vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, would become administrative chairman.

A deal of letter writing is under way, too, since the women plan to communicate with the Senate to ask for United States adherence to the World Court, with President Hoover asking the same thing, and again with President Hoover to thank him for naming Dr. Mary E. Woolley a United States delegate to the disarmament conference.

A gift portfolio is being dispatched from the conference to Dr. Woolley, who is president of the American Association of University Women, one of the organizations cooperating in the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. The portfolio was chosen by Mrs. Catt.

In addition, smaller locked portfolios have been selected by Mrs. Catt and will be presented by her this evening to the "unofficial observers" of the conference who will sail on the same ship with the United States delegation going to the armament conference, Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, Wis., chairman; Mrs. Frank Day Tuttle, Mrs. Nathaniel Bilder of New York City, and Mrs. L. H. Fradkin of Montclair, N. J.

World paradoxes is the topic of the week's discussion, and the program is plentifully besprinkled with quotations showing the amazing

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JAPAN'S REPLY TO STIMSON IS HELD EVASIVE

Americans in Tokyo Say Note Avoids Clear-Cut Statement Desired

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 18—It is learned from official sources that Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, American Ambassador, has submitted to Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, the Japanese Premier, the name of Mr. Joseph C. Grew as the new United States Ambassador.

Mr. Inukai, as a matter of routine, has asked the Japanese embassy at Turkey to report which is certain to produce a favorable reply. Mr. Forbes has long desired to return to America for personal reasons. He may leave Tokyo before Mr. Grew's arrival from Turkey via Washington, provided Mr. Stimson approves.

After a study of the Japanese reply to the Stimson note, official American opinion here generally considers the document evasive and unsatisfactory. It is stated that the American note really asks Japan if it intends to recognize the "spirit" as well as the "letter" of American treaty rights in China, to which Japan replies declaring that the treaties must be interpreted in the light of actual conditions and avoids the clear-cut declarations which Washington desired.

There is considerable speculation as to whether Mr. Stimson will send a new communication, intimating that the reply is unsatisfactory, or whether he will await a suitable occasion later to declare once more the American attitude. The latter course is believed likely.

The Cabinet met today and discussed the political situation prior to resumption of the Diet on Jan. 21. It is understood that a majority of the ministers favor dissolution immediately, after Mr. Inukai, Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, Finance Minister, have delivered their addresses on Thursday outlining the Government's policies. This would mean a general election a month hence, the result of which cannot be forecast.

Today's cabinet did not discuss Moscow's proposal for a Russo-Japanese treaty of non-aggression, but in official quarters it was said to be unlikely that Japan would accept the suggestion of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Minister. The Government considers that Moscow has killed any chances for conclusion of such a pact by prematurely announcing the preliminary conversations. In view of the delicacy of such an agreement, public opinion here would need to be carefully prepared, and such is now impossible, Moscow's premature and undiplomatic announcement having immediately crystallised a strong opposition in various Japanese elements. The press unanimously considers the treaty to be unnecessary.

Heavy fighting has taken place in Manchuria over the week-end, Japanese annihilating several guerrilla bands. Simultaneously the military revealed additional Japanese casualties in Chinese attacks of a week ago. In yesterday's fighting a Japanese detachment from Anshan dispersed 300 mounted guerrillas near Chiberhsingyaotzi.

INDIAN PRINCES BACK RULE OF LAW AND ORDER

Tide of Public Opinion Seems to Be Turning Against Agitation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India, Jan. 18—The situation has improved steadily the last week and there has been a marked favorable reaction to the Viceroy's determination to stamp out wrecking influences while pushing on as speedily as possible the inauguration of a new Federal Constitution.

Bombay, the Northwest Frontier Province and Bengal remain the chief centers of disorder. But the cases where it has been necessary for the police to fire upon rioters have been neither numerous nor extensive. Provincial governors meanwhile have set an example in extending personal contacts in the endeavor to get moderate elements themselves to fight against the influences of disorder.

Among the ruling princes and chiefs who have come into the open the past few days are the Maharaja-Rana of Jahlawar, the Maharaja of Datia, the Nawab of Maler Kotla and the Nawab of Rampur. All these have written the Earl of Willingdon expressing approval of the firm measures adopted and offering the resources of their states in support of law and order.

In general there is a feeling of relief abroad that law-abiding men and women can once more go about their lawful occupations without molestation and that firm rule and constitutional evolution are to go hand in hand.

The inappropriateness of restarting agitation just when there are faint signs of a trade revival and when agricultural prices have commenced to rise has been thrown into relief by the opening of the gigantic Sukkur irrigation works. Here the results of recent years of disorder are seen in the unexpected reluctance of cultivators to take up new land until they can see clearly what the future is likely to bring in respect to settled conditions.

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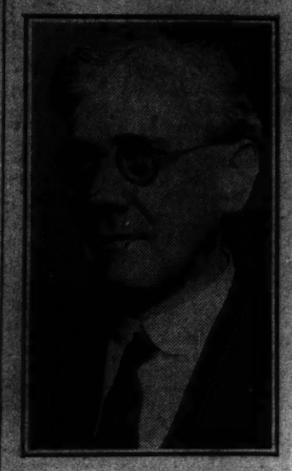

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BISHOP ERNEST G. RICHARDSON

Frontier Issue Halts Accord On Armaments

Demands of Reich, Hungary and Bulgaria Alarm Neighbors

TREATY REVISION SERIES
First of Three Articles

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Looming large in the background of the Disarmament Conference which is scheduled to open at Geneva on Feb. 2, is the question of revising the frontiers of Europe as fixed at the peace settlement at Versailles in 1919.

Indeed it is safe to say that until this question of treaty revision is disposed of, there can be no real disarmament. For it is mainly because Germany is dissatisfied with its present boundaries that France and Poland are suspicious of it. Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Roumania distrust Hungary for the same reason. And Bulgaria's territorial aspirations have a precisely similar effect on Jugoslavia, Roumania and Greece.

Suspicion in the international sphere is the mother of armaments. It also breeds tariffs, and the doctrine of national self-sufficiency. Hence until the treaty revision issue is out of the way these can, so far as Europe is concerned, be no final settlement of the disarmament issue, no complete razing of tariff walls, no fundamentally sound basis for prosperity.

Rooted in Self-Determination

The treaty revision movement is rooted in the doctrine of self-determination preached by President Wilson. It starts from the hypothesis that every nation, race and language is entitled to form a political entity—to come together under one national government.

If the Poles, for instance, whose country had for a century and a half been split up between Russia, Germany and Austria, wished to form a national state, they were entitled to do so. But the boundaries of the new state should include only Poles. The Germans and Russians should be allowed to remain outside. It was on the basis of this doctrine, as enunciated in President Wilson's famous Fourteen Points, that the armistice of November, 1918 was signed.

When the peace negotiations began, however, it was soon seen that a too rigid application of the doctrine of self-determination was impracticable. There were German settlements on the Volga in Russia, in the center of Hungary, in the southeast of Roumania. Obviously these could not become part of the German State, and for the new countries to be viable economically, they must control certain railroads and natural resources. Moreover, there

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A Case for Diplomacy

POLISH CORRIDOR BRISTLES WITH COMPLICATIONS

'NO QUARTER,' ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE EDICT

National Organization to Give No Ground in Battle for Dry Law

SPEAKERS RALLY TO THE CAUSE

Bishop Cannon Is Indorsed in Resolution as 'Great Champion of Freedom'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — The Anti-Saloon League of America today, fortified by a stand of "no quarter" to the foes of prohibition, stood facing the front against wet forces.

Today and over Sunday speakers rallied to the cause, including Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, Mr. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, and Dr. James M. Doran, commissioner of industrial alcohol. Coincident with the flood of support was the indorsement of Bishop James Cannon Jr. by the league in a resolution which declared that he is a "great champion of freedom of conscience and intellect—a protector of the independence of the franchise."

After a week-end devoted to rallying "youth delegations" to vigorous prohibition activity, the League today turned to problems of enforcement and delegates were told that the eyes of all the world are on the United States.

Pointing to 25 years of lawful campaigning against the liquor traffic as an example, militant dry speakers called upon wets to cease "hypocritical" protestations and play the game "squarely and openly."

Kept Out of Politics

The newly elected president of the league, the Rt. Rev. Ernest Richardson, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Detroit, expressed a firm hope that the liquor question could be kept out of national politics during the coming campaign. He said he hoped the league would not have to take part in national politics and believed that its activities should be confined to local, county and state elections, where the entire issue ought also to be confined.

Speakers at today's sessions, of the convention took the wets severely to task for their avowed attempts to defeat the law by lawlessness since they know they cannot possibly defeat it constitutionally.

The afternoon session was marked by an attack on the efficacy of the so-called "Canadian system" of liquor control, by a Canadian, Mr. Ben H. Spence, journalist, of Toronto, Canada. Instead of a system of liquor control, he held it amounted to a system of government encouragement of the liquor traffic.

His contentions were borne out by Mr. H. R. Jarvis, of Holloway, Ont., who exhibited to the convention circulars advertising the stocks for sale in government liquor stores which, he said, were distributed by the postman at every door. They were not addressed.

The Rev. John M. Phillips of Hartford, Conn., likened the attempts of wets to secure a national referendum to a football team asking for a change of rules after its opponents have scored a lead over them. He declared they were not being "sporting."

Denounced Wets

The Rev. Henry H. Crane, Scranton, Penna., denounced wets for attempting to lay the blame for current lawlessness on prohibition, declaring that "the full responsibility rests on those who create, maintain and comfort the active violators by either active patronage or passive sympathy."

The Rev. Frank Kingdon of East Orange, N. J., speaking at the "business luncheon," held that contrary to wet contention a repeal of prohibition would make unemployment worse rather than better. He pointed to other countries where the liquor traffic is unhampered and which are nevertheless suffering from unemployment, many of them worse than the United States.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Spence called upon the United States to make a success of the prohibition experiment, since the eyes of the world are on it and failure here would mean failure of the temperance movement throughout the world.

Mr Spence said that the success or failure of the so-called "Canadian system" is of no significance, so far as the United States is concerned. He said the Canadian system is intended to perpetuate the liquor traffic whereas the American system is to destroy it.

Attacking the argument frequently advanced by wets that the United States should adopt the Canadian system because of its "eminent success" in that country, Mr. Spence declared that the saloon has not been abolished in Canada except in name, that alcoholic consumption has increased greatly under the new system, and that as a result there has been increasing lawlessness and destruction of life and property.

"Many misapprehensions," he said, "exist regarding these Canadian systems. There is, as a matter of fact, no Canadian system, but as many different provincial systems as there are provinces, for each provincial law is independent of every other.

Saloons Not Abolished

"Saloons have been abolished in name only, for of the 5994 retail liquor selling places in Canada, 2833—more than one-half—are public drinking places. Bootlegging has not been abolished, but rather aided because of the greater ease wit-

which bootleggers obtain their supplies.

"These Canadian systems last year took in $193,000,000. Similar systems operating in the United States of America would have taken in $3,700,000,000, which is more than the old licensed liquor traffic ever took in legally in any single year in the palmiest period of its history.

"With this increase in the consumption of liquor, the evils consequent upon such consumption increased also. Deaths from alcoholism increased from 124 to 326; automobile accidents from 325 to 1238; convictions for violations of liquor laws from 12,068 to 19,327; convictions from drunkenness from 38,562 to 38,826; minor offenses of all kinds for misdemeanors from 137,403 to 308,759; major crimes or felonies from 15,188 to 28,457."

He said two reasons hindered Canada from throwing off the yoke of the liquor traffic in its present form. One—that the state and a political party have come down as a buffer between the liquor traffic and the reform forces, and the other—that many Canadians are waiting to see what happens in the United States before being willing to attempt more drastic legislation.

What Prohibition Needs

At a previous session, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national and world president of the W. C. T. U., declared that "prohibition shall have its chance."

Pointing to the centuries which the drink traffic had in which to prove itself, she said prohibition, too, must have sufficient time to stand on its own merits and warned that there will be no yielding "to lawbreakers and selective anarchy."

"We are engaged in a war," she said, "against the traffic in and the supporters of the liquor traffic. We will agitate, educate and continue to legislate until enforcement will increase in efficiency and willing obedience be the rule.

"To this end we must elect a dry President, a dry Vice-President, on a dry platform. We must support dry United States congressmen and senators. We need dry governors and legislatures. We need judges who obey the law themselves and deal out adequate penalties to convicted violators of the prohibition law as of every other law.

"We need newspapers which will present the benefits of prohibition in such a way as to promote willing obedience. We need the support of patriotic citizens rallying to constitutional government. Thus will we give prohibition its chance."

That the United States will become "the bartender for 120,000,000 people" if the United States goes into the liquor business was the assertion made yesterday by Senator Arthur Robinson (R) of Indiana. He said this would put the American flag "over every grog shop in the land" and make each bartender a "public official" under state control.

Senator Robinson, with Representative C. E. Moore (R.), Ohio, expressed opposition to repeal and modification of the prohibition law. Moore said he thought anti-prohibition proposals now before congressional committees, if adopted eventually "would cause the saloon to return."

The Woman's National Committee for Education Against Alcohol, in a formal statement issued yesterday, said: "You can't get prohibition out of politics" and recommended "maintenance and enforcement, not repeal (alias revision, alias referendum, alias resubmission) as the only final way to get the liquor question out of politics. The plan of the wets, state option but no saloon, is inconsistent."

Canadian Urges America To Retain Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT HURON, Mich., Jan. 18—So-called government control of liquor sales has set Canada back 25 years, the Rev. Waldemar Williams, pastor of Divine Street United Church, Sarnia, Ont., told members of three unions of the Port Huron Woman's Christian Temperance Union at a Victory Day dinner here last week. The speaker, who came across the border to correct propaganda spread in Michigan by advocates of government control here, advised his audience to work for retention of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Of the three systems—the old saloon days, prohibition as it is in the United States today, and Canadian government control, the last is the worst of all, he told the unions. What is called control allows thousands of saloons and beer places to be open wide and men and boys to drink all they want.

The wet forces that brought beer and wines back mistle promises that the saloon would never return, and the people, especially the younger generation who knew little about the facts, believed it, he added, and not a single promise was kept.

The speaker said liquor control in Canada had not decreased the debt, as its advocates promised, but it has crowded the jails with drunks and increased drinking among boys and girls.

"The liquor traffic has been a criminal from the beginning and I trust America will never clothe it with respectability as Canada has done," he concluded. "You will do well if you prevent the return of the saloon and refuse to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment."

BEER MEASURE DECLARED KEY TO OPEN SALOON

Volstead Says 4 Per Cent Plan Would Bring 'Brass Rails and All'

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 18 (AP)—Mr. Andrew J. Volstead, author of the prohibition enforcement act, Saturday wrote to Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut that his bill legalizing 4 per cent beer "as drawn, opens wide the old saloon doors, brass rails and all."

The twelfth anniversary of national prohibition brought from Mr. Volstead, now legal advisor to the district dry law enforcement administrator here, the declaration that "I am still for prohibition." He branded the proposed law as one which "would tend to depress business and not afford relief."

On Jan. 5 Mr. Volstead was invited by the Connecticut Republicans to appear before the Senate Manufacturers' Committee during hearings on the beer bill He refused, saying he would go to Washington only in response to a subpœna. Senator Bingham announced no subpœna would be issued.

In his letter Mr. Volstead said "your appeal to me for help is misdirected. I never did say that a beverage such as beer, containing 2 or 3 per cent of alcohol, is not intoxicating. The discussion referred to by you was in regard to the fruit juices authorized under Section 20 of the Prohibition Act.

"Whatever statement was made was in view of the fact that fruit juices usually contain too much sugar or solids to be drunk in any large quantities. The Government has repeatedly authorized the sale of wine with a much larger alcoholic content than 3 per cent that contained sugar or other equally harmless ingredients to prevent its consumption in intoxicating quantities."

He concluded with, "Why not unmask and tell us plainly that from a political standpoint the wets think beer more important than the Constitution and that the pretenses of the wets that they are opposed to the saloon is but a shifty trick to deceive the public?"

Mr. Volstead said: "Your appeal for beer on the ground that it will 'provide a tremendous source of the revenue that is greatly needed' is, as I view it, based on a delusion."

Before the World War the Government received from taxes on malt liquors less than $70,000,000 annually, he asserted, and continued: "Is it reasonable to believe that with millions of people out of work the Federal Government could collect even half of that sum now, especially since a large majority of the beer drinkers have long since given up the beer-drinking habit?"

He then asked "Who are the ones who paid this tax?" and answered "not the rich; not the aristocrat. Comparatively few of them are for plebeian beer. They drink wines and highballs. Still, they appear to be the principal advocates of the beer bill, and they frankly confess that one of the chief reasons for pleading for beer is to relieve them from paying income taxes."

Motors Expected To Lead Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 18—Industry possesses much buying power available for advertising campaigns in 1932, and if this is wisely used it will go a long way towary bringing a revival of business according to Mr. W. A. Thompson, manager of the advertising bureau of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, speaking before the New York State Publishers' Association here Saturday.

Mr. Thompson was particularly optimistic about automobile advertising. He said that sales at the recent national automobile show in New York had shown that the public was again in the market more strongly, and that the latent demand was much larger than expected. Automobile manufacturers, recalling that it was their industry which led the way back toward prosperity during the 1921 slack period, are now making every effort to assume the same leadership, he said.

Mr. Joseph P. Appel, of John Wanamaker, said that because of the misuse business had made of advertising, there were organizations at work within the advertising industry in both national and local fields to formulate and enforce codes of advertising practice.

EDUCATION DECLARED SOLUTION TO CRIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An alalysis of crime records in Birmingham and other cities in the United States reveals that crime and illiteracy go hand in hand, regardless of race, said Dr. Kenneth Barnhart, professor of sociology at Birmingham Southern College, recently in addressing a Birmingham civic club.

"The fate of illiteracy in Birmingham has decreased during the last 10 years and a corresponding decrease in crime is noted," Dr. Barnhart stated.

Citing the fact that homicides and illiteracy are related, Dr. Barnhart said that there were 128 homicides in Birmingham in 1930 and only 18 in Boston, a city three times the size of Birmingham. Boston's rate of illiteracy is also about one-third the Birmingham rate, he added.

New York Group Named to Raise Audubon Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Audubon Home, Inc., has been organized as a permanent group to complete the work of restoring John James Audubon's old home, it was announced by Mr. Harold K. Decker, executive secretary, yesterday.

The Aubudon homestead has been moved from its site at 155th Street and Riverside Drive to a permanent location on city land six blocks to the north and directly overlooking the Hudson River. Mr. Decker said the group was trying to raise $25,000 to finance the work, which has been underwritten privately meanwhile and will probably be completed by April.

Membership in the corporation will be divided into various classes, from $2 to $1000. Subscriptions will be received at the corporation's office, 342 Madison Avenue, or by the National Association of Audubon Societies.

The building is to be restored in every detail and will house a large variety of Audobon memorabilia, including authenticated furniture from the old home, Mr. Decker said. Dr. Frank R. Oastler is president of the corporation.

Milk Relief Bill Drawn in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18—In an effort to help clarify the milk situation in the State and bring about a consideration whereby the farmer will receive his just share of the amount the consumer pays, Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves (R.), Assemblywoman from St. Lawrence County, will introduce a bill in the Assembly tonight calling for an investigation of the milk situation throughout the State. The bill provides for an investigation of all ramifications of the industry from the producer to the consumer.

The whole State has been aroused and huge dairy meetings are being held in revolt against the price being paid the dairymen. Many of the farm leaders feel that if the Graves bill is passed and an investigation is had, a satisfactory readjustment of milk prices will ensue. "What the producer needs is the benefit of a small cost," Mrs. Graves said today.

The Graves bill will call for the appointment of two more members of the Senate by the president pro tem and the designation of three members of the Assembly by the Speaker. The proposed measure stipulates that the committee will be empowered to sit here or at any other point in the State during the investigation. The group will be empowered to employ such experts as are necessary during the investigation and to issue subpœnas for witnesses and records at any of its sittings.

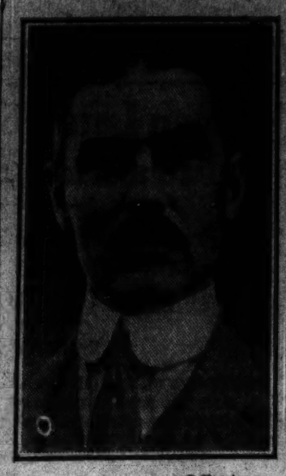
STEEL RAILWAY TIES AID SCOTS INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—A new plant established here is expected to give impetus to the replacement of wooden railway ties or sleepers which has been advocated for some time in order to help the distressed steel industry.

A well-known Glasgow firm which for several years has been manufacturing steel sleepers recently decided to reorganise its works so as to enable them to produce economically the widely varying types of sleepers now in use. Nine weeks later the new plant turned out successfully its first trial sleeper. The firm is now completing an order amounting to thousands of tons of steel sleepers for the Chinese Purchasing Commission.

Ambassador to Shift From Turkey to Japan



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JOSEPH CLARK GREW

Grew to Be Envoy Of U. S. to Tokyo, Following Forbes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Mr. Joseph C. Grew of Hancock, N. H., Ambassador to Turkey since 1927, has been determined upon by President Hoover as the next Ambassador to Japan.

Mr. Grew is to succeed Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, although officials are anxious that he remain for the present in view of the delicate Manchurian situation.

A native of Boston, Mr. Grew has spent virtually his entire career in the diplomatic service. He negotiated a treaty with Turkey in 1923, has attended various important conferences and represented the United States in responsible posts.

As Mr. Grew's successor in Turkey, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, now Minister to Colombia, is being mentioned. For the still more important vacancy coming in the spring, the London Ambassadorship, former Senator Lawrence C. Phipps of Colorado is being strongly advocated to succeed Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes.

The other outstanding appointment to be made by President Hoover, to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court left by the resignation of Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, finds the President still weighing a list, somewhat reduced from its original 30 names, but still lengthy.

This choice is represented as causing the President the most concern at present. It has been indicated he will be deliberate in his study of the nomination.

Movement Begun To Form Jewish National Home

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A committee of prominent Americans, heartened by a message from President Hoover, prepared today to work for the restoration of Palestine as the Jewish national homeland.

It was organized last night under a congressional resolution adopted in 1922 which favored a Jewish national home in Palestine. A group of members of Congress, Cabinet members and other prominent persons comprise the committee.

A message from President Hoover, said:

"I am interested to learn that a group of distinguished men and women is to be formed to spread knowledge and appreciation of the rehabilitation which is going forward in Palestine under Jewish auspices, and to add my expression to the sentiment among our people in favor of the realisation of the age-old aspirations of the Jewish people for the restoration of their national homeland."

Vice-President Curtis, who spoke at the dinner, said: "The Zionist movement has always appealed to me as an act of justice which the world owes to the Jewish people, who have been bereft of a homeland of their own for nearly 2000 years."

Officers of the organization will be elected at a later meeting.

The Palestine situation was outlined by Professor Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University, Mr. Emanuel Neumann, American member of the World Zionist Executive and Jewish Agency for Palestine, and Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation.

SOCIAL UPLIFT IS LINKED WITH BAN ON LIQUOR

Mrs. Pinchot Won to Cause by Seeing Effect of Wet Opposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The dry law is a constructive, forward-looking measure which could be effectively enforced if otherwise good citizens would refuse to patronize sellers of contraband liquors, according to speakers in a two-day campaign launched here Saturday by the Allied Forces for Prohibition. The campaign, marking the twelfth anniversary of federal prohibition, included seven meetings addressed by nine speakers.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, speaking at a luncheon at the Astor Hotel, declared that the Government should be used "positively and constructively to bring about social betterment."

"I believe with all the fervor that is in me that the Government has responsibility for caring for the welfare of all the people," she said, "for protecting the weak, for encouraging the underprivileged, for creating conditions in this very difficult mechanized age in which life might be secure, fervent, and in some measure glorious.

"It is because such conditions cannot prevail in a world where alcohol is unregulated that I stand where I do today. It is not that I believe that the use of stimulants is in itself evil, but because the exploitation and commercialization of the desire for stimulants is always lawless, always monstrous, always antisocial—and I say this with a full understanding of the evils which we are facing today because of the enforcement, or of the sins of omission and commission."

Mrs. Pinchot declared she had not always been dry, but that she had been won to the prohibition cause when, in working to improve social conditions for factory workers and children, she found it was the liquor interests which opposed reforms.

"The liquor interest in politics are allied always with everything that is evil," she said, "with everything that is bad, with everything that is reactionary. I don't mean that every wet is a reactionary, of course. What I mean is that practically every reactionary force in government is allied with the wets."

Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard University, speaking at the luncheon, cited figures to disprove the claim that the Government could collect $1,000,000,000 from an excise tax on beer.

"The reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show," he said, "that the receipts from the excise on all fermented liquors for the five years before war-time prohibition—that is, from 1914 to 1918, inclusive—averaged a little more than $90,000,000. To raise $1,000,000,000 from this source, the people would have to consume eleven times as much beer as then, or the tax would have to be 11 times as high. Even these modest sums would be paid by the poor and not by the rich."

Bliss Opposes New York Bank Board Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The bill now before the Legislature to set up a banking board of nine members, four of whom would be appointed by the banks and five by the Governor, was declared to be "one of the most unsound legislative proposals that have ever been advanced," by Mr. George L. Bliss, president of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations here Saturday.

Mr. Bliss spoke at the annual thrift-week dinner of the Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations at the Astor Hotel. He asserted that such a board would become a means of evading responsibility, and held that the executive head of the banking department should be responsible and accountable to the Governor for the proper conduct of that department.

"There is a section of the banking law the purpose of which is to prohibit commercial bankers from transacting a savings business," said Mr. Bliss. "That section of the law is openly flouted from one end of this State to another. Do you suppose that a banking board, three of whom must be commercial bankers and may be nominated by the bankers themselves, is going to take a definite stand on the enforcement of that section which the protection of the public requires?"

Mr. Bliss said that even during the last two years of depression the resources of savings and loan associations of the state had increased by $19,000,000. The time had come, he asserted, for these association to insist that other savings institutions which had not maintained the same high standards of conservative management, should be forced to give greater heed to the safety of the people's savings.

VILLA MADERO NOW

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18 (By U. P.)—The name of the Mexico City suburb of Villa de Guadalupe Saturday was formally changed to Villa Madero in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies last month during debate on the religious question.

Whistle Device Pierces Fog to Guide Ship Past Perils—Echo Tells Location

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 18 (AP)—Not even a rowboat can hide in the fog from a new safety device announced Saturday to guard ships from collision at sea.

The device is an eerie, high-pitched whistle, with a peculiar tone that reechoes so distinctly to the sending boat that its pilot can almost unerringly locate perils in any direction from one-sixth to one-half mile distant.

It uses in the air, particularly in fog, the same idea as the "sonic depth finder," by which ships bounce an echo off the ocean bottom to learn instantly the depth of water beneath their keels.

The fog sounder was developed by Mr. Chester W. Rice, engineer of the General Electric Company. He has been operating it for months from a 17-ton motorboat in Long Island Sound, off New London, Conn.

It has located 800 feet away in a fog a small rowboat with two occupants. A small sailboat was spotted at 1350 feet. A 53-ton steamer, the Fisher's Island boat, was located in thick fog at distances of 1360 to 2160 feet. The echo picked out the steamer's position dead ahead, broadside and astern with about equal facility.

The echo "showed up" the State Pier at New London, a large, rectangular building, at 2500 feet. Shore lines have been spotted at 1700 to 2700 feet.

The speeds of other boats are indicated accurately by changes in the time of receipt of two successive echoes.

The apparatus comprises three large megaphones. One sounds the automatic whistle. The other two are the receiving echo "ears." Mr. Rice said that the device has operated about equally well in winds varying from calm to 20 miles an hour, and with seas from smooth to quite choppy with whitecaps.

BIRD LIFE EXPERT FOR 'DARKEST' AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Mr. J. Vincent, a field collector on the staff of the Natural History Section of the British Museum, recently arrived in South Africa en route for Portuguese East Africa, where he intends to spend 18 months studying bird life, particularly in the unexplored north region. Mr. Vincent will travel on foot.

Last year, he visited central Africa as a member of an ornithological expedition which studied bird life between Tanganyika and Sierra Leone.

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By FRANK C. MORTIMER

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'MIXED' COAL CAUSES PROTEST IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Numerous industrial plants in Brazil are encountering difficulty in complying with a government order issued four months ago which requires the purchase of a minimum percentage of Brazilian coal to be burned with the foreign product.

According to several complaints filed by factories, the native coal is not suitable to industrial purposes and such coal, when mixed with the imported fuel, tends to destroy the value of the latter.

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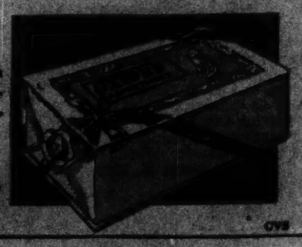
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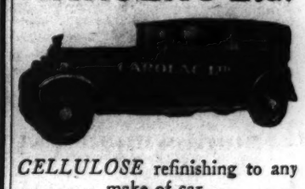
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LOANS INQUIRY WAITS DECISION FROM STIMSON

Secretary to Determine as to What Documents May Be Published

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — The Senate Finance Committee's investigation of foreign loan flotations by American bankers was held in temporary suspension today while Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, was determining whether there was any diplomatic correspondence relating to the loans to Colombia and the granting of the Barco oil concession to Mellon-Morgan interests that could be made public.

The investigation will be resumed on Wednesday by which time the committee expects to have Mr. Stimson's reply.

That this flare-up between Senator Hiram Johnson, who is leading the inquiry, and the State Department will deter him in his intention to continue his investigation into the foreign loan matter, has been vigorously denied by the Senator. "I do not propose that any controversy over the production of documents, however important that subject may be, shall divert us from the very much more important subject of the imposition upon the American public by international bankers of foreign securities and the consequent tremendous financial losses of our people," he declared.

The correspondence in question was refused to the committee by Mr. Francis White, Asistant Secretary of State last week. He offered them in confidence but stated that their publication would not be in accord with the department's method of conducting its foreign relations.

Mr. Stimson in general backed up Mr. White's stand on Saturday, but stated that he would "consider further whether there are any documents or parts of documents in connection with Mr. White's testimony, the publication of which would be in accord with the department's policy."

Following Mr. Stimson's enunciation of the State Department's policy, Senator Johnson issued a statement declaring:

"We have presented the strange and anomalous situation: Dispatches in which people are vitally interested are read by a department of our Government to international bankers and denied to the rest of our people:

"The offer is made that these dispatches will be shown in confidence to members of the committee, which, of course, precludes them from discussion publicly.

"The representatives of the Secretary of State recited verbally what he says these dispatches contained, and yet refuses to permit the committee to see the dispatches themselves.

"The Secretary of State's office asserts there may be in these dispatches something which would be foreign to the investigation and the publication of which might be irritating in our international relations; and yet, when asked to delete any such portions and bring to the committee only a transcript or copy of that which was communicated to the international bankers in New York, he flatly refuses."

Panama Appoints Group to Review Tariff Protests

By the United Press

PANAMA CITY, R. P.—Panama's new tariff schedule, which becomes effective April 1, has met with such protest from local business interests that the Government has announced that a committee of six, three members to be appointed by the Ministry of Finance and three by the Panama As. ciation of Commerce, will study the new rates.

Business men predict that the tariff, if enforced, would deprive the Government of much needed revenue to balance the national budget —an already increasingly difficult task—and at the same time would work a real hardship on the country's poor. The new schedule adds specific duties to a wide range of commodities which already are assessed a 15 per cent ad valorem import tax.

Panamanian merchants and importers predict a wave of smuggling from the Canal Zone where imports, destined principally for Zone workers, are admitted duty free. They particularly criticize the stiff upward revision of tariffs on staple foodstuffs such as beans, rice, meat, vegetables and fruits.

Such Panamanian industrial men as the two or three manufacturers of linen, crash and jute ready-made men's clothing, straw hats, and furniture manufacturers, who represent the bulk of the country's industrialists, are pleased with the tariffs, but as Panama is essentially an importing country widespread objection to the new duties is gaining momentum. The Government has chosen three advocates of high tariffs to represent it on the committee and the Commerce Association appointees, it was understood, will be men who strongly favor retaining the present ad valorem tariff or even lowering it.

Rang Hours for the Old Dominion

ANCIENT WILLIAMSBURG (VA.) CLOCK
After Restoration It Will Be Reinstated in the Tower of Reconstructed Capitol Building.

VIRGINIA AGAIN TO HEAR TICK OF HISTORIC CLOCK

Old Williamsburg Capitol Timepiece Is Being Reconstructed

The clock that once chimed the hours in the seat of Virginia's colonial government at Williamsburg —now coated in rust after a century of idleness—will again tick in the tower of the reconstructed Capitol of the Old Dominion.

The ancient mechanism is now in the Howard Watch Company's factory in Waltham where the task of restoring it will be taken up within a few weeks. The work is being carried out through the support of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

The clock was discarded when the present tower clock in Bruton Church was installed. Recently the disconnected parts were found in the attic of the church. It was installed in the new capitol built in 1752 to take the place of the edifice burned in 1746. The first clock had six dials painted on its hexagonal tower.

Little is known about the origin of the clock, but authorities believe the works were made in England. The mechanism is simple in appearance, mounted on an iron frame of dimensions approximating 30 inches in height and length and about half as deep. Two weights wound up with cranks turned the gears and worked the chime. The hammer is headed with a weight similar in size and shape to an ordinary sledge. The weight is attached to the arm of the hammer by an iron wedge which serves as a cotter pin. The total weight of the bare mechanism is approximately 100 pounds.

A heavy coating of rust attests the 100 years of neglect which followed its abandonment. The frame will be cleaned up, but for all working parts exact copies will be used, the Howard clock experts believe. Its design does not resemble present-day tower clock mechanisms, it is said.

The gong of the clock which graces Bruton Church in Williamsburg at the present time is the James Tarpley bell, presented to the parish church in 1761 by the Williamsburg merchant of that name. It is also called "The Liberty Bell of Virginia" because it was rung to celebrate the announcement of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

The clock now being restored ticked off the momentous hours leading up to the American Revolution from the tower atop the Capitol building. Within the portals of this historic edifice, Patrick Henry echoed his stirring plea for liberty before a gathering which included George Washington. According to popular tradition, a young student at William and Mary College by the name of Thomas Jefferson stood in the doorway of the House of Burgesses on the day when the fiery Virginia patriot voiced his opinions on the British Sovereign's stamp tax.

Who Were Indians Columbus Found? Smithsonian Expert Sent to Find Out

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Who were the "naked" painted Indians with fine, high foreheads who greeted Christopher Columbus when he stepped ashore on the soil of the New World? That's something of a poser, but the Smithsonian Institution, unwilling to remain in the dark, is sending an expert on West Indian archaeology to the seldom-visited San Salvador and the Cat Islands in the Bahamas in an effort to solve this puzzle.

Columbus, according to history, received friendly greetings from the Indians, following their surprise at seeing a white man. So friendly were they, that later when Columbus sailed away he took several with him. Lured by their stories of gold to the southward, he skirted the northern coast of Cuba until he reached a point where his new friends no longer understood the language of the people.

There is a story—or implication, perhaps—that those interpreters were members of the general stock of Indians called Arawak. On the other hand, they may have been an unrelated people connected with the Florida Indians. Arawak may have been a sort of trading language understood all over the West Indies.

The island where Columbus landed apparently was quite thickly populated. It is possible that some remains of the culture, by which the people can be identified, can still be located. There remains some uncertainty as to which island was the actual scene of Columbus' landing. The present island of San Salvador, Watling Island on the English maps, seems to have the best claim; but the landing may have taken place on the larger Cat Island —a few miles to the northwest.

This island was called San Salvador, on the old maps. In order to have landed there Columbus must have sailed within sight of Watling Island. The representative of the Smithsonian Institution will visit both places.

Published descriptions of the Indians who met Columbus afford little clue to their identity. Just why they remained naked when they possessed looms is a puzzle. But nakedness was a common custom, and the painting of the bodies another. However, all this the Smithsonian Institution proposes to settle for all time —if it can.

CHICAGO AIR LINES REPORT HUGE GAINS

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP) — Three times as many passengers were carried by the United Air Lines in 1931 as in 1930, officials announced today.

The number carried was 43,000, as compared with 13,000 the year before. The volume of air mail was 4,840,000 pounds, representing an increase of 50,000 or 1 per cent.

GALAPAGOS CENTENNIAL

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 18 (By U. P.)—The first centenary of the possession of Galapagos Islands by Ecuador was celebrated here Saturday.

PATRIOTIC GROUPS ATTACK COMMUNISM

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—More than 100 patriotic organizations of the United States massed their colors in an attack upon Communism here last night.

Resolutions were adopted calling for establishment of a bureau of investigation in the Department of Justice to scrutinize "the revolutionary activities" of Communists in this country; to bar them from admission to the United States; to deport alien Communists, and to boycott Soviet trade.

Age of Earth Reckoned At 570,000,000 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The age of the earth must exceed 750,000,000 years, according to Dr. Herman Schlundt, head of the department of chemistry at the University of Missouri.

Dr. Schlundt, who has just completed experiments in collaboration with Dr. O. B. Muench of New Mexico Normal University, upon cyrtolite, a substance derived from uranium, says the particular mineral upon which he had been working was taken from Ontario, and exceeds 570,000,000 years in age. Similar minerals, taken from New York deposits, yielded results computed at 440,000,000 years.

"These deposits are the clocks, and the atomular disintegration theory the natural scientists' time-telling device," Dr. Schlundt declared. They are important because they throw light upon questions which are receiving widespread attention at the present time, namely the problem of computing exactly the age of certain earth formations, and the connection of one rock formation to another.

Baker Restores Harmony Among Ohio Democrats

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18 (AP)—Party harmony in Ohio Democratic ranks threatened by a fight to pledge Ohio's convention delegates to Mr. Newton D. Baker, has been bulwarked by Mr. Baker himself, it became known here yesterday.

Mr. Baker, who has repeatedly and publicly said he will not seek the presidential nomination, today issued a statement announcing that "all differences of opinion have been reconciled," and that Ohio's delegates will go pledged to Gov. George White but "free from any sort of control."

A rift in party harmony in the State was foreseen by observers in the growing difference of opinion between members of the State executive committee and the faction represented by Mr. Martin L. Davey, former United States Representative of Ohio. Mr. Davey initiated the "draft Baker" movement in Ohio and has threatened to put up a slate of Baker delegates in every Ohio district where it appeared Governor White delegates would not have preference for Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker became the unwilling center of a factional storm which threatened a definite split in the party's state organization. Faced by the alternative of reversing his position and becoming a candidate and thus embarrassing Governor White, or mending the rift, Mr. Baker brought both factions together in a harmony move. His present pronouncement, the first definite word from him on party affairs in the current campaign, does not jeopardise his position of not seeking the Democratic nomination.

MAGAZINE CENSORS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 16—Curb of the sales of obscene magazines in Onondaga County is urged in the grand jury report submitted this week in Supreme Court to Justice Charles Byrnes. The action conforms with steps by municipal authorities some months ago to bar the sale of indecent publications on news stands.

OLD MINE DAYS ARE REVIVED IN COLORADO TOWN

Renewed Interest in Gold Mining Industry Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 18—With the intention of initiating renewed interest in mining, the picturesque rough and tumble days of the State's gold camps were revived in fact here at a joint convention of the Colorado Mining Association, and the Colorado Chapter of the American Mining Congress yesterday.

Dressed in trappings reminiscent of the industry, 1200 miners, geologists and executives laid aside class distinctions in a two-day conference mixed with good fellowship and serious discussion.

While delegates from Denver, Boulder and the western slope were gathering, a special train bearing more than 400 miners from Cripple Creek and vicinity, was greeted by bombs, bands and parade. The trek this time, however, was made through city streets. Carbide lamps appeared on battered hats in characteristic fasion. Burrows, picks, pans and florid handkerchiefs were in evidence.

A cabin mounted on wheels and containing "gold" bars "worth" $300,000 was guarded by a detail that apparently had its mind on other matters. This vein of the conference was brought to a frolicsome close at a "cow belly" dinner.

The conference went on record in opposition to the Garfield bill providing for the ownership transfer of unreserved public lands to the state in which they are located, but with the title to minerals withheld. The restoration of silver on a fair basis was advocated.

The association also opposed abandoning narrow gauge railroads serving Colorado mining districts. An increased gasoline tax was opposed on the ground of tending to encourage the distribution of bootleg gasoline.

It was pointed out that Colorado has produced $715,000,000 in gold, $218,000,000 in lead, $155,000,000 in zinc, and $345,000,000 in copper.

Traffic Slumps In Panama Canal Throughout 1931

BALBOA, Canal Zone (By U. P.) —Complete figures for Panama Canal traffic for the calendar year 1931 show a severe slump from the two preceding years, reflecting the world-wide adverse business conditions. Except for some slight fluctuations, the year's traffic record reveals a steady decline from January to December.

During 1931 a total of 4672 vessels passed through the canal. They paid $22,530,820 in tolls, representing an average of 13.62 transits per day with a daily tolls average of $16,728.

In 1930 the transits totaled 5885 vessels, paying $26,146,024 in tolls, representing a daily transit average of 16.12 ships with daily tolls of $71,-632.95.

The 1929 calendar year transits reached 6430 ships, from which the canal administration collected $27,-592,715. The daily average of transits was 17.62 and tolls averaged $75,596 a day.

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KEIGHLEY: 63-65 Low St.
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ANTI-DEFLATION CAMPAIGN BUSY ON ALL FRONTS

Federal Government Steps In When Private Credit Fails the Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — The Hoover Administration on half a dozen financial fronts is now engaged in a general antideflation campaign, the success of which will be gauged by whether or not commodity prices begin to rise back to the normals of past years.

This in essence is the belief of careful financial observers here, who see in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the bill to increase capitalization of federal land banks, both of which have now passed the two houses of Congress, and in the other proposals of the Hoover Administration, a direct and powerful attempt to combat deflation.

There is a general reluctance to use the word "inflation" in connection with the Hoover program, though the phrase "controlled inflation" is sometimes heard. Some officials declare that since the big new credit agencies will not supply new sources of credit, but will merely put into operation sources already available, but now dormant, the term "inflation" is improper.

More academic commentators assert that technically, at any rate, the new Reconstruction Finance Corporation is inflationary, since it provides for an addition of some $2,000,000,000 of credit to the available supply, without promise of a corresponding increase in goods and services.

This latter view has been taken by European commentators, and Treasury Department dispatches recount a new outbreak of apprehension on that score abroad; an apprehension, incidentally, which the Administration considers as absurd as that which led to the so-called "run on the dollar" last October, and the withdrawal of many millions of dollars in gold.

Whatever term is applied to the Hoover program, the fact remains that it is a broad attack on the deflation that has dragged down prices of goods and stocks, and laid its heavy hand on the entire business world.

The Treasury is now faced with the prospect of huge federal borrowing in the next year. For example, the capital for the reconstruction corporation, for the federal land banks, for the proposed corporation to aid depositors in closed banks, will come from public funds that must be borrowed. Then, there is a huge deficit that must be bridged. This will amount, all told, probably to $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000, and must come from short-term borrowing. Long-term treasury issues are selling at a discount of as much as 15 per cent, and further financing of this character is not expected.

Private sources of credit feel compelled to keep their resources liquid at the present juncture, instead of utilizing them as a basis for credit operations.

Telegram From Curley Urges Aid for Cities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A telegram from Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, urging inclusion of municipalities within the scope of the reconstruction finance corporation relief was read to the Senate today by Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts.

Mayor Curley said if help was not afforded the cities "greater hardship" would result to the nation than from the closing of banks.

Senator Royal S. Copeland, (D.) of New York, gave notice he would renew his attempt to include cities under terms of the finance corporation legislation.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, warned that relief for cities might use up all of the corporation funds.

Senator Copeland said he believed if favorable action was accorded to cities, it would be sufficient to force aid from banks.

Prayers in House Bound for Chaplain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The prayers of Dr. James Shera Montgomery, House chaplain, have proved so popular in the past that Representative Earl C. Michener (R.) of Michigan has guaranteed his supply for the future.

Every four years the chaplain's prayers are printed.

Dr. Montgomery has the volume for the Seventieth and Seventy-first Congresses all in order, about 165 pages with four or five short prayers to a page.

Every day, on the stroke of noon, Dr. Montgomery opens the House session with prayer. Last session he was not absent once. In 11 years he has not made a duplicate prayer.

Selective Plan In Immigration Favored in Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Establishment of a selective system of immigration on a permanent basis, designed to meet the economic development and needs of the nation, is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative John L. Cable (R.) of Ohio, member of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee.

Mr. Cable's proposal would authorize the commissioner-general of immigration to declare those aliens not admissable who were skilled and sought positions in occupations at present well supplied with domestic labor.

In a series of bills designed to strengthen the immigration law and to put into effect recommendations made from time to time by the Labor Department, Mr. Cable likewise included a proposal to give the Secretary of Labor discretion to permit an alien who has been deported to be readmitted to the United States. Under the same bill an alien who has been deported and who seeks unlawfully to reenter the United States would be prosecuted in the judicial district within which he is apprehended.

Under the present law many prosecutions fail because the alien must be tried in the district in which he unlawfully entered the country. Another bill makes collusive marriage between an alien and an American citizen with the purpose of gaining admission to the country, grounds for deportation. Another bill provides issuance of certificates of residence to aliens lawfully in the country.

Equal Rights Hope Put in Amendment By Woman's Party

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — The National Woman's Party has come to the conclusion that the only way in which the women of the United States can obtain equal rights is to write that fundamental explicitly into the Constitution of the United States.

From this time on, the party will concentrate its efforts on the passage of such an amendment, according to a determination announced yesterday at a meeting of the National Council. The action was based on "nation-wide attempts" to force women out of industry during the present period; on "the refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to review the case of Genevieve Welosky"; on the decision of Supreme Court of Illinois, which held unconstitutional a referendum vote establishing jury service for women; "and other recent measures the party holds as blows to the fundamental for which they are working.

"Only a national constitutional amendment can make equal rights safe from any undercover attack in the future," a statement from the council declared. "State bills," it said, "can never give equality. In the final analysis there is no security in state equal rights laws. We have 10 years of hard work and bitter experience to prove that our gains in state legislatures are slow, partial and insecure.

"We resolve to focus our efforts on a demand for immediate passage in this session of Congress of the equal rights amendment which will make impossible the further enactment of inequalities."

STATE TREASURER NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mr. John P. Stedman, formerly in charge of the Raleigh unit of the North Carolina Bank & Trust Company, has been appointed State Treasurer by Gov. O. Max Gardner, to succeed Capt. Nathan O'Berry. The office is elective, but in case of a vacancy the Governor fills it by appointment until the next general election.

Old Tin Trunk Turns in Treasure In Memorabilia of 'Uncle Remus'

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18 (AP)—A small tin trunk that lay for many years in the vaults of an Atlanta bank has yielded a valuable collection of letters and manuscripts of Joel Chandler Harris, author of the "Uncle Remus" stories.

The papers have been added to the Harris collection at Emory University, which was started in 1926, when the Harris family donated a number of letters, manuscripts and photographs. This latest find came about when Mrs. Julia Collier Harris, wife of one of the author's sons, Mr. Julian Harris, news director of the Atlanta Constitution, remembered that small trunk.

Five letters from Mark Twain, and a brief manuscript of a story by the great humorist, "De Woman Wid de Gold'n Arm," were in the trunk. Also, there were letters and notes from Harry Stillwell Edwards, Georgia writer, A. B. Frost, illustrator of the "Uncle Remus" stories, and Mr. Harris's crony, James Whitcomb Riley.

Probably the earliest part of the collection is the copy book the author had while an apprentice on "The Countryman," a paper edited by E. A. Turner at Eatonton, Ga., during the War Between the States.

This copy book contains several short poems, essays, and stories written by the young Harris. One poem, "Good-Bye," bears the childish signature "Joel C. Harris" and is dated "Eatonton, May 8, 1861."

Three large scrapbooks make up a record of Joel Chandler Harris's journalistic and literary career. The first book contains mainly clippings from the Savannah Morning News and exchanges. The second has contributions to the Atlanta Constitution, with other newspaper work, and the third is made up of clippings, recording the reception received by his books up to 1886.

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At the Wilbur

Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner as Catherine of Aragon in Her Monodrama, "The Wives of Henry VIII."

Theaters

Cornelia Otis Skinner

Wilbur Theater—Mr. James B. Pond presents Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner in "The Wives of Henry VIII," preceded by selections from Miss Skinner's repertoire of original character sketches, beginning Jan. 17, 1932.

In "The Wives of Henry VIII" Miss Skinner has taken a long stride forward on the path of art. Her character sketches have always been delightfully revelatory of the follies and the pathos of us humans—as notably the "Monte Carlo" and the "Sunday Driving" of last evening — but with this "monodrama" she has mounted to a new plane of interpretation, employing to truly dramatic ends her extraordinary powers of taking on not only the aspects but the voices, the gestures, the gaits and seemingly the very personalities of a widely variegated series of characters.

It is really a drama of the domestic life of Henry VIII that she presents in this delineation of Catherine of Aragon, bitterly striving to stave off the divorce which should make way for her successor; of Anne Boleyn in the Tower, a portrait of beauty and tragedy as she goes to the block; of the pathetic Jane Seymour, who was to become mother of the son the King so passionately desired; of Anne of Cleves, charming in her awkwardness and in her bewilderment at the boorish behavior of her royal spouse; of the childishly appealing Katherine Howard, helpless in the grip of her doom, and of Katherine Parr, so thoroughly conversant with her duties as wife, stepmother and nurse. Some of these characterizations, notably that of Anne Boleyn, are outstanding in memory because of an individually romantic or tragic appeal, but each of them is subtly and persuasively made to live on the stage.

After this afternoon's performance, there remain scheduled only those of tomorrow evening, Wednesday afternoon and evening and Thursday evening. The theater should be filled at all of them, for Miss Skinner offers an experience rare in the theater. L. A. S.

Music

Albert Spalding

Mr. Albert Spalding, violinist, assisted by Mr. André Benoist, pianist, gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The program included the Brahms Sonata in D minor, op. 108; Reger's Sonata in A minor, op. 91, for violin alone; Chausson's "Poème," Weber's "Rondo Brillante," and a group of miscellany.

Mr. Spalding, at the top of his form, gave, with the able cooperation of Mr. Benoist, a finished interpretation of the Brahms sonata, marked by profundity of conception and beauty and clarity of utterance. If there was a shortcoming, it lay in a seeming excess of mutual courtesy on the part of the players. The piano part of this sonata is of exceptional importance. Mr. Spalding seemed at times to subordinate himself unduly in giving his colleague parity; while Mr. Benoist, apparently deprecating such sacrifice, tended to withdraw further into the background. The result was a somewhat subdued performance.

Reger's sonata for violin alone is arid and almost repellent in its neo-Bachism, repaying a violinist but poorly for the labor involved in its rendition. Nevertheless, Mr. Spalding stirred admiration by a masterly exposition in which he progressed nonchalantly through a maze of contrapuntal complexities. To Chausson's "Poème" he gave a reading of moving poetic values which was saved by his impeccable taste from sentimentality.

An audience which was much smaller than the artist deserved applauded him warmly. L. A. S.

Flute Players Club

Yesterday afternoon at the Boston Art Club, the Boston Flute Players Club again presented a program of distinction. The artists were Messrs. Robinson, tenor, Elcus, violin, Laurent, flute, Gillet, oboe, Allard, bassoon, and Sanroma, pianoforte. The program listed G. P. Telemann's Trio in C minor for flute, oboe, bassoon and harpsichord, Tchérepnin's "Kammerkonzert" in D major, Op. 33, for flute, violin and pianoforte; Walter Piston's suite for oboe and pianoforte; four songs for voice and violin by Gustav Holst, and Rietti's so-called Sonate for pianoforte, flute, oboe and bassoon. First performances in Boston were given the numbers by Tchérepnin, Piston and Rietti.

With singular absence of the labored writing which ofttimes characterised the work of the early eighteenth century, Telemann succeeded in deftly manipulating winds and harpsichord so that no one instrument appeared to overbalance its neighbor. Contrapuntally sound, the four movements appeared to flow with the ease and grace which their author intended.

Sharply defining its era came the "Kammerkonsert" of Tchérepnin, atonal in effect, yet withal clearly written and containing some beautiful measures. If at times one gained the impression that the composer might deliberately have written the shocking lest the interest of his audience waver, one readily forgave him in remembering the Vivace and the Allegro.

Mr. Piston's suite proved a curious mixture of old and new musical idioms. Of the five movements, the Prelude and Nocturne seemed more nearly akin, containing as they did evidences of the more modern tendencies in harmony. The remaining three movements were quite orthodox in ideas and treatment.

Mr. Robinson is to be thanked for bringing forward again the songs by Holst. Unique in conception, they charmed the audience yesterday, and for Mr. Robinson, Mr. Elcus and Mr. Holst there was enthusiastic applause.

Rietti's Sonate was most amusing when it left the path of banality and wandered into the field of really imaginative writing. In all, one of the most successful concerts the club has sponsored. G. M. S.

Schelling Concert

Mr. Ernest Schelling, assisted by about 50 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, opened his eighth Boston season of children's concerts at Jordan Hall, Saturday morning, with the following program:

Wolf-Ferrari
Overture to "The Secret of Suzanne"
Bach
Gavotte from Sonata for Violin in E major
Grieg ..... "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1
Glazounow.."Chant du Ménestrel" for Cello
Cello Soloist, Alfred Zighera
Everybody Sing ..... "Men of Harlech"
Strauss ..... Plaisante
Rossini ..... Overture to "William Tell"

Mr. Schelling illuminated the gaps between numbers with his usual enlightening comment, plentifully seasoned with the delicate yet direct humor which makes his discourse so enjoyable, and so readily grasped by children; and showed screen views of those enchanting, original pictures which seem part of an endless collection. Some are copies of less familiar masterpieces of painting or old prints, others are the amusing little sketches he likes to fashion himself. All have the out-of-the-ordinary flavor.

The hero of the morning was the violoncello, with ramifications including the rest of the string choir, and some of the woodwinds and brass. The cello's noble tone was ably illustrated in solo performance by Mr. A. Zighera. All the men played devotedly.

Mr. Schelling spoke of the cello's ancestors, notably the viola da gamba, and flashed bright little sidelights on pieces and composers, not always found in the biographies. He subtly but unmistakably deplored the present-day ease with which the radio habit has supplanted the good old family custom of fiddling and tuning up, in the days when everybody could play one instrument or more, and music, like cloth and pastry, was made in the home. A concert talk as pleasurable to the charges des enfants as to the young themselves.

The program books in their delightful covers have been distributed; child "prodigies" have only to set down their impressions, toward the prize-winning goal of the final concert, which crowns the season with glory for some of them.

The next concert in this series will take place on Feb. 20 at 11 a. m., when clarinets and bassoons will share honors. M. L.

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Loan Moratorium To Aid Ship Lines Advised by Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A moratorium on construction loans to aid American shipping interests was urged before the House Marine Committee today by Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the Shipping Board.

He asked a change in the law which fixes a 20-year period for the loans, saying this move would avert wholesale failures.

"Lines have cut wages as much as 30 per cent and still are losing money," he said.

"If we ever start to take one line back it will just start a parade—we are going to have to take many lines back.

"A man can go into a bank with a ship worth $1,000,000 and he can't borrow $10,000 on it," he said.

"Banks are not lending money on marine securities."

Mr. O'Connor informed the committee today that more than half of the tonnage operated by American shipping lines was under foreign flags.

A detailed statement by him fixed the total gross tonnage of American companies at 2,133,867, of which 808,606 were American vessels and the remainder foreign.

It related that they operated 174 American flag ships and 630 under foreign flags.

Y. M. C. A. WORK GAINS THROUGH CAROLINAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Young Men's Christian Association in North and South Carolina made substantial gains in 1931, Mr. J. Wilson Smith, interstate secretary, announced in Raleigh, at a North Carolina state meeting which was addressed by Mr. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, and Associate Justice Heriot Clarkson of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Mr. Smith reported that the total membership in North and South Carolina is now 32,395, a net gain of 4 per cent for the two states and 8 per cent in North Carolina, taken separately. Association property in the two states is valued at $3,407,000.

COLOMBIA NAMES ENVOY

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 18 (By U. P.)—Congressman Jose Camacho Carreno has been named Minister to Argentina.

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LAW IS SOUGHT TO BAR ESCAPE OF WITNESSES

Crusade Starts in Every State Against Immunity From Subpœna

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Passage by all the states of the proposed uniform act to secure attendance of witnesses in criminal cases would be a severe blow to wealthy criminals and gangsters and an important step in improving the administration of the criminal law, according to Mr. Thomas S. Rice, former crime commissioner of New York State, in an editorial in the current issue of The Panel, official organ of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County. The bill is sponsored by the commissioners on uniform state laws and will be introduced into the Legislatures in every State.

"No more outstanding handicap on law enforcement can be cited than the immunity from subpœna which may be obtained by essential witnesses in criminal actions in state courts of 38 of the 49 states by merely stepping across the line into another state," he said. "No matter how grievous a miscarriage of justice or outrage upon the public may result from his unwillingness to give testimony, the witness who has crossed the line into another state—except in the case of 10 of the states—is as safe from legal interference or compulsion as if he had fled to the southern shore of Patagonia.

"That childish and absurd anomaly in respect to witnesses has received comparatively little attention, yet the impossibility of subpœnaing witnesses who have fled to other states is one of the most active incentives to the lawless enforcement of the law complained of by the Wickersham commission."

The 10 states which have acts providing for subpœnaing of witnesses from bordering states are New York, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin. These laws are in the nature of treaties and are effective only when the bordering state has a similar law.

New York can subpœna witnesses in its three eastern bordering states—Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts. But if the unwilling witness goes to New Jersey or Pennsylvania, which bound New York on the south and have no reciprocal laws for what is generally known as interstate exchange of witnesses, he is immune to subpœna.

The proposed uniform act, instead of limiting the operation of the law to bordering states, extends it to any point within 1000 miles of the court in which the trial is to be held.

SOVIET ARRESTS 45 AS FRUIT RACKETEERS

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Jan. 18 (AP)—Forty-five officials and employees of the fruit and vegetable trust were arrested today by the Ogpu on charges of participating in organized racketeering in selling produce.

The prisoners, including the chief of the supply section and the commercial director, were ordered to court to face exemplary trial. They were accused of making large profits by selling goods at high prices in the open market instead of delivering them to government coöperatives for distribution.

MEXICAN DELEGATE NAMED

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18 (By U. P.)—Señor Pedro Sánchez has been appointed Mexican delegate to the First Pan-American Congress of Geography and History scheduled to meet in Rio de Janeiro next month.

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TRAVEL SLUMP HALTS WORLD RELATIONSHIPS

Ships With Empty Cabins and Unfilled Trains Deplete Treasuries

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Nothing could be more foolish than the present tendency to bring travel to a standstill. Travel helps countries to a better understanding of one another, and incidentally is of enormous financial benefit to those countries which are visited. Yet since the world crisis began, travel has been largely abandoned, and soon the only travelers will be statesmen and diplomatists.

The figures published by European steamship companies show that a quarter of a million fewer passengers were carried westward across the Atlantic last year, and presumably the same number failed to make the eastern journey. The British lines have suffered particularly, although all the continental lines have been hit. Ships which can normally carry more than a thousand passengers have been sailing with two or three hundred. The slump is in all classes of travelers—first class, cabin, second, tourist, and third. Many millions of pounds in fares have been lost.

Nor is it only ocean-going travel which has thus sharply declined. All travel from country to country has slowed down. France may be taken to be the chief European tourist nation, and it has suffered not only by the partial cessation of American touring but by the dwindling of German, British, and Scandinavian touring.

Balkans Pressed for Funds

Britain is off the gold standard and therefore it costs more for the English to live in France. The Scandinavian countries have likewise abandoned the gold standard. Germany is poverty-stricken. All the Balkanic countries, which send many thousands of visitors to France, are in economic difficulties.

Thus, despite the success of the Colonial Exhibition, which was held in Paris last year, the Parisian houses which depend on the visitor have undergone adversities. Dressmaking establishments have gone out of existence. The best-known restaurants have closed. Important hotels have been obliged to shut down several floors.

The same story is to be told of the Riviera, the famous winter resort which depends on the foreigner. The season promises to be unprecedentedly thin. The Duke of Connaught, the uncle of the British King, who has wintered on the Riviera for more than a score of years, and has indeed set the fashion, resolved for patriotic reasons to stay at home this year. His example has been followed. The argument is that no British subject should carry his money abroad but should spend it at home. The view is natural in the circumstances, but it would be lamentable were it to be permanently adopted. It would make an end of personal intercommunication between nations.

Modernity in Travel

The speech of the Prince of Wales to the Travel Association is therefore to be commended. While he recognized that in the actual conditions travel abroad must be reduced, he declared that "travel must be both ways." Whatever is done in an emergency, that emergency will not last forever, and there should be, as soon as possible, a return to normal conditions.

"Travel and trade," he said, 'are international, and it is only by the free exchange of goods, services, and visits that we and the world can live in comfort, peace, and mutual understanding."

That is well spoken. Countries cannot and should not live on themselves and by themselves. Travel, like trade, should be encouraged and not discouraged. What is needed is a sane internationalism or, as Mr. H. G. Wells puts it, a sane cosmopolitanism. The more we move about, the more we learn of one another, and the more we get rid of narrow, provincial, and national prejudices. It is to be trusted that the year 1932 will see a revival not only of trade but of travel.

Frontier Issue Halts Accord on Armaments

(Continued from Page 1)

were strategic questions to be considered.

Suspicion was even more rife then than now. The new frontiers must therefore include suitable bases in case war should break out again. No doubt, too, territorial greed and the desire to pay back old scores were not absent from the minds of the victors. They had been in subjection, many of them, for centuries. Now it was their turn.

The peace settlement, then, was a patchwork of these conflicting passions and aspirations. It left an aftermath of bitterness on the part of the defeated and a determination on the part of the new countries to keep what they have gained at all costs. The situation today is a compound of these two elements—each side, like Shylock, demands its whole pound of flesh and will offer nothing in return.

Yet it can easily be shown that a continuance of the present state of affairs is not in the interests of either. In the case of Poland and Germany, for instance, there are two districts which Germany wishes to recover and which Poland is equally determined to keep—the Polish Corridor in the north and Upper Silesia in the south.

The refusal of the one country to accept the present boundaries and of the other to change them has led to a trade "war." Germany will take no coal from the mines of Polish Upper Silesia, although the whole output of this area was consumed in Germany before the World War. Similarly, German East Prussia is being economically starved. Before the war some 200,000 head of cattle went thence each year to what is now the Polish Corridor. Cutting off the last three noughts would give the approximate figure today.

Divided Over Classification

The seacoast of the Corridor is inhabited by a Slavic race, akin to the Poles, known at the Kaschubs. Then comes a belt of Poles and then a considerable number of Germans. The Polish version of the 1921 census gave 755,000 Poles and 175,000 Germans. The German version was Poles 438,769, Germans 418,107, Kaschubs 97,847.

The probable explanation of this extraordinary discrepancy is that the Poles called everyone whose nationality was doubtful, Poles, while the Germans called them Germans. Thus the German figure may be assumed correct for the number of Poles and the Polish figure for the number of Germans. The rest may safely be put down as Kaschubs or uncertain.

On the self-determination theory, therefore, the balance of right is with Poland for there were nearly three times as many Poles as Germans in the area. Moreover, up to 150 years ago, when Poland was partitioned, there had been a Polish Corridor for centuries.

Economically the effect of the Corridor, from the point of view of Germany, is much the same as would result if New York were a hostile country cutting off normal intercourse between Connecticut and New Jersey, except by sea. Land communication between East and West Prussia is dependent on the good—or ill—will of Poland.

Trade Would Be Shackled

But if Germany realized its aspirations and got the Corridor back, Poland would be in the same situation as a New York State which had been forced to hand over its narrow strip of seaboard to a hostile Connecticut and New Jersey. The whole of Poland's overseas trade would be at the mercy of Germany. If the two nations were on friendly terms, this would not matter. But they are not.

In the case of Upper Silesia, self-determination is on the side of Germany. It is true that there was a plebiscite in 1921, which purported to show a majority for Poland. But the voting was undoubtedly "managed." There is certainly a preponderance of Germans in a considerable part of this district. Moreover, a force of Polish "irregulars" under Wojciech Korfanty, acting with the secret support of the Polish Government, presented the Powers at Versailles with a "fait accompli" by occupying a large sector, which would otherwise have remained German. In this area were situated the chief mining and industrial undertakings of Upper Silesia.

Reunited Poland is building up the whole of its economic system round the industrial part of Upper Silesia. The Germans are reconstructing there with this region rigidly excluded. Economically Poland needs the area more than Germany does. Racially, much of its should go back to Germany. Strategically, it is a salient which would be useless to Poland if there were another war. Geographically and historically, its roots are with the rest of Silesia which remains German, though in the past it was for a time joined to Poland.

It is thus abundantly clear that there is no royal road to the solution of the problem of treaty revision. To go the whole way of revision would be unfair to the now countries. To do nothing would be fatal to both sides. And neither is in the mood for compromise—yet. But some sort of working arrangement is essential if Europe is to get on its economic feet again.

COLOMBIA TO KEEP PREHISTORIC RELICS

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—As a result of recent important archæological discoveries in the San Agustin region of Colombia, Congress has passed a bill forbidding the exportation of prehistoric relics and declaring all future finds of a similar nature to be the property of the Government.

Passage of the bill followed reports from San Agustin of the finding of a vast burial ground of a race which evidently inhabited that region long before the advent of the Spaniards in South America. The new law provides for the erection of a special museum at San Agustin.

Brisk Air at Sunrise Gives Zest to This Meal

CALIFORNIA RESORT INTRODUCES NOVEL RIDING FEATURE

Palm Spring Club Takes Breakfast On Desert Sands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — Galloping across the sands to greet the sunrise, members of the Desert Riders' Club at Palm Springs have this season inaugurated an unusual diversion for the winter residents.

At least once each week the members of the club, numbering more than 80, enjoy an outdoor breakfast, served to them by cowboys at the conclusion of their early morning ride.

The club is sponsoring construction of trails in the near-by foothills so that visitors to the oasis may enjoy more fully the views of the desert. Palm Springs, which within a decade has become widely known as a winter resort, is a village nearly 90 miles from Riverside.

It is situated at the foot of the San Jacinto Mountains on desert sands and clusters about a bubbling hot spring which is owned by the Agua Caliente Indian tribe. In addition to the much-sought winter climate which it affords, Palm Springs has become famed as the locale of canyons in which groves of tall, wild palm trees are found.

Women Launch Peace Plans for New Year

(Continued from Page 1)

contradictions existing in the realm of international politics.

Paradoxes of 1931 were presented by Mr. James G. McDonald of the Foreign Policy Association, with their possible effect in 1932.

Mr. McDonald labeled the Japanese reply to the note of Jan. 8, sent by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, "a skillfully phrased debater's brief which does not meet directly any of the basic issues raised in the American communication" and probably will not provoke a reply from the United States.

Mr. Stimson's note to Japan, on the other hand, he said, "is a warning to the military extremists that the United States will not recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the Pact of Paris.

"It is an appeal to world public opinion to support his interpretation of the pact as an instrument giving to each of the signers the legal right to refuse to recognize settlements forced upon weaker states. If that interpretation is sustained and becomes a precedent for action by other powers, it may mark an epoch in the development of American foreign policy and the strengthening of the world's peace machinery.

"The world as a whole has inherited from 1931 two common problems," according to Mr. McDonald, "the depression and the feeling of national insecurity. These two are much more closely related than is apparent. The dislocation of the world's industry, agriculture and trade continues of course, not as a result of a single cause, but of a combination of forces.

"A fundamental factor in preventing recovery is the ever-present feeling of political insecurity, the dread possibility of war. Why do nations keep on piling up armaments despite critically unbalanced budgets? Not for love of such wasteful expenditures, which this year will total about $5,000,000,000, but because not one of the nations is yet willing to trust its security to the guarantees of treaties and the peace machinery of the world.

"It is fear and mistrust that keep the world a gigantic powder mine. It is fear that breeds economic nationalism with its demand for almost prohibitive tariffs and its false hope of self-sufficiency. It is fear that makes France so unwilling to let Germany be freed from its wartime obligations and enabled to develop. Thus it is fear that prevents the nations from adopting national measures for recovery.

"The supreme task of statesmen this new year is to banish that fear, for unless there is built up among the nations a feeling of political security, there can be no economic security in our modern interdependent world."

Utilizing the machinery of an old-fashioned minstrel show, representatives of each of the 11 organizations described its work for peace. Mrs. Catt acted as interlocutor, with Miss Josephine Schain and Miss Henrietta Roelofs, both of New York City, as "end men." The sketch was written by Miss Mary Gray Peck of New Rochelle, N. Y., and showed several thousand chairmen of international relations all over the country holding meetings, conducting essay contests, radio speeches and good-will tours, and collecting petitions for peace.

Hoover Asked to Back End of Chemical War

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—President Hoover was asked today to instruct the American delegation to the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva to press for the immediate and complete elimination of preparation for chemical warfare, a 50 per cent reduction in armaments, effective in 1932, and "the immediate discontinuance of enlistment and conscription of every branch of the military service in all countries." The 1932 reduction would be preliminary to "early future efforts toward complete and universal disarmament."

The request came in a letter from the Emergency Peace Committee made up of officers of the Pacifist Action Committee, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, People's Lobby, World Peace Commission of Methodist Episcopal Church, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Committee on Militarism in Education, League for Industrial Democracy, League for Independent Political Action, War Resisters' League, and the American Friends' Service Committee.

"The draft convention for the disarmament conference proposes abstinence from chemical warfare, but does not prohibit preparation for such war. We believe that there is no way of regulating the employment of poison gas and bacteria in time of war, and no way of protecting the population against the hideous consequences of this method of warfare. We therefore ask that our delegates press for the immediate and complete elimination of chemical warfare budgets, service and preparation."

Spanish-American Trade Decreases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Spain's trade with the United States, long unfavorable in its balance for the former, is now being decreased by the imposition of tariffs which are practically prohibitive. The American automotive industry in particular is losing a rich market to France and England.

The new Franco-Spanish commercial treaty, reducing automobile tariffs by about 50 per cent, is an example. France definitely benefits through the sale of its automobiles and semiofficial opinion states that England, under its "preferential nation" agreement with Spain, will also be able to export cars to Spain with a similar lightening of duties.

But the United States has no treaty and the high tariffs, imposed recently to improve Spain's generally unfavorable balance of trade, continue to weigh upon American motor cars. In the meanwhile, trade between Spain and the United States is steadily decreasing. In 1928, the United States shipped into Spain goods worth over 300,000,000 pesetas, or about $30,000,000 more than Spain sold to the United States. Last year the deficit was approximately $18,500,000.

Princely Fortune of Mixtecan Caciques Urged as Museum Unit

Fortressed Summit Yields Gold and Jewels Rivaling King Tut's—Excavators Press On, Seeking Fabled Riches—Hieroglyphs Studied

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18 (AP)—A princely fortune in gold and precious stones, a cache overlooked by Hernando Cortes and his conquistadores 400 years ago and said to rival the treasure found buried with King Tut-ankh-Amen in Egypt, lies today in the vaults of the Bank of Mexico.

It was found in the tomb of 10 ancient Mixtecan caciques, or feudal lords, in the fortressed city of Monte Alban, high above Oaxaca, by Mexican archæologists. The announcement caused a great buzz of prediction that the long-sought gold of the "lost cities" may at last await excavators' picks and shovels.

The treasure already uncovered consists of more than 100 specimens of all kinds, ranging from heavy and finely wrought gold crowns to pearls, said to be as large as pigeons' eggs. A half dozen gold necklaces, described as "an extremely minor part of the treasure" were evaluated at $500 each, on their gold content alone.

There are besides, 10 expertly wrought gold crowns, any number of feather designs wrought in gold, several supercrowns, a large number of gold rings, pearls, amethysts, jade and other unidentified precious stones, pendants, bracelets, beads, rattles, urns, vases, and cups of jade and rock crystal and a golden eagle with a silver chain hanging from its beak.

Monte Alban, from which governmental archæologists secretly removed the grand collection, is really a fortressed mountain top, and the excavators said they believed they have only scratched the surface of the ancient and magnificent ruins.

Señor Alfonso Caso, chief government archæologist in charge of the mission, said it is the richest and most important discovery made in the New World, and that it will compare with, or excel in value and importance, the discovery of King Tut's tomb in Egypt several years ago.

Hieroglyphics are beautifully fashioned on many of the cups, urns, vases, and jars, and authorities said they believed these may help to shed light on the shadowy origin of the Mixtecos, who preceded the Aztecs.

Señor Caso said the cache was contained in a tomb about 24 feet long, 5 feet high and 7 feet wide, in which the mummies of the ancient Mixtecan caciques were entirely covered with the precious relics. His mission, financed by private funds to which Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, late United States Ambassador, was a contributor, discovered the cemetery within the fortressed walls several weeks ago.

The first graves yielded nothing of value, but as the work progressed, the excavators approached a central tomb located at the foot of the grand 150-foot wide central stairway. The excavators worked 14 and 16 hours daily removing débris until they came to a flat carved tablet which covered an entrance in the tomb's ceiling.

The tomb's doorway had been sealed from the inside, and the burial party evidently left through the ceiling, which had been deftly covered over to prevent discovery. Quick realization of the value of the find was followed by greatest secrecy in its removal for safekeeping to the Bank of Mexico vault. It was only then that the discovery was made public.

A move already is under way to keep the discovery intact and house it in a museum which will be opened here in April on the 400th anniversary of the founding of the city of Oaxaca.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Jasper C. Osborne, East Orange, N. J.
Harold T. Hughes, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Blanche L. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich.
Albert F. Engel, Detroit, Mich.
Josephine H. Luebbers, New York, N. Y.

Sunday

Mildred Parshall Burge, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Blanche Galtry, Litchfield, Conn.
Myrle Galtry, Litchfield, Conn.

Those Who Know

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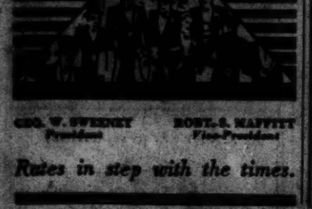

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Second Australia . . . $200

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SURVEY SHOWS NEED OF REFORM IN BANKRUPTCY

Ignorance, Carelessness, and Bad Business Ability Found Causes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18—Bankruptcies in the United States seem to be due not so much to decreased trade as to ignorance, carelessness and generally bad business ability, according to the results of a survey of 1500 bankruptcies in Boston and New Jersey.

The survey, made by the Yale Law School, the Institute of Human Relations of Yale University and the United States Department of Commerce, and now reported in the January issue of the Yale Law Journal by Prof. William O. Douglas, visiting professor of law on the Sterling Foundation at Yale, lists the reasons for the failures.

They are due chiefly, the report says, to failure to keep books; speculation or gambling; contracting of debts without having, at the time, reasonable grounds of expectation of being able to pay them; culpable neglect of business; and inability to meet claims for personal or property damage arising out of automobile accidents.

Gross extravagance, fraud and "excessive optimism," also entered into the factors contributing to some of the failures, and hopeless "ignorance" was discovered in the cases of some who contracted to make payments on purchases in monthly amounts that exceeded their income.

Professor Douglas points out that in the United States the court has only one of two decisions to make in dealing with bankruptcy cases, to discharge or not discharge. In England, he says, the court may refuse the discharge; grant it conditionally or unconditionally, or suspend the discharge for an indefinite period as it thinks proper.

"If the bankruptcy act of this country," Professor Douglas says, "was amended so as to provide greater supervision of the discharge and to cease depending solely on the initiative of the paralyzed creditors, doubtless great improvement would follow."

In conclusion, however, he recommends: "Granting the court discretion to deny, grant conditionally or unconditionally, or suspend discharges so as to avoid the rigidity of present limited alternative, and to permit the judge to adjust decisions as to the requirements of individual cases; establishing grounds for administering discharges, and limiting the operation of discharge in respect to claims for personal or property damage arising out of automobile accidents."

SONS OF ITALY PLAN SHOE FACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 18—The sum of $25,000 has been raised by the Sons of Italy toward a total of $25,000 which they seek as sufficient to launch one of the most novel ideas ever sponsored in this city, a co-operative shoe factory controlled by a fraternal organization for relief of unemployment among the lodge members.

Mr. Leon M. Delano, one of the prime movers of the project, with a score of shoe workers in the lodge, revealed that three individuals have offered to contribute $5000 each toward the cooperative plan and Mr. Delano stated that the other $10,000 necessary undoubtedly will be contributed when the committee appointed by the Sons of Italy reports at a meeting scheduled here tonight.

COUNTY PLANNING BOARD PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 18—An important step has been taken by the Berkshire Hills Conference in appointing a committee with Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton as its head to form a county-wide planning board. This would have its headquarters here and work in cooperation with the State Departments of Conservation and Public Works and with local boards.

Cleansing of the rivers, development of parkways and wild life sanctuaries and regulation of highway developments in a manner to protect the natural beauty of this region are outstanding aims. To some extent, the work will tie in with that in progress by the Westfield River Parkways Association and will be in line with the movement to develop a Connecticut Valley planning system, having Springfield as its center.

Yale Senior Goes To Geneva Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18—Mr. James Frederick Green of Kansas City, senior at Yale University, will sail from New York early Thursday morning to attend the World Disarmament Conference in Geneva, as the representative of American college students through the Intercollegiate Disarmament Council and the American Student Christian Movement.

Faculty permission has been granted Mr. Green for a five weeks' leave of absence to study international relations in connection with the conference. He will greet a "peace caravan" of European students planning to arrive in Geneva prior to the convening of the conference.

The sending of Mr. Green to Geneva is in line with the requests made by several colleges for an official undergraduate representative on the American delegation, a project which from a practical point of view was considered impossible by the Government. As the first American student to attend an international conference in such a capacity, he will endeavor to express in Geneva, particularly before student groups, the desire for world peace which has become increasingly predominant in the minds of college men and women in this country.

The Intercollegiate Disarmament Council, one of the organizations which is sponsoring Mr. Green's trip to Geneva, was founded this fall to promote education in disarmament issues on college campuses. Polls were taken under its auspices in over 70 colleges, with a total record of over 25,000 votes, predominantly in favor of a liberal American disarmament policy, participation in the World Court and the League of Nations, and the abolition of compulsory military training in the colleges where it now exists.

Courses in Home Improvement Open

Courses in home improvement are outstanding among the 16 classes to be opened this week in Boston and Cambridge by the University Extension Division, State Department of Education.

"Landscape Gardening Design for the Small Home" opens in Horticultural Hall on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m., while lectures on "Home Repairs" Start at the same hour in Building 5, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A course in "Interior Decoration" will be held at the Boston Public Library, starting on Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. On Thursday at 7:30 p. m., a class in "Arts and Crafts in the Home" will open at 87 Beacon Street.

Included among courses opening this week are "Contemporary Art," "Commercial Art," "Celtic Language," "Voice Culture," "Real Estate Practice," "Industrial Chemistry," "Aeronautical Structures and Rigging," "Elementary Italian," "Elementary German," "Modern Italian Literature," and "Elementary and Advanced Spanish."

Dirigible Work Found Retarded

Progress in the development of dirigibles was greatly retarded when the Inter-Allied Air Commission stopped all such construction in Germany in 1924, Dr. Richard H. Smith, professor of aeronautical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology said yesterday.

Lecturing under the auspices of the Society of Arts, Dr. Smith pointed out that the ban on dirigible construction in Germany, because it was feared that that country's interests were becoming too active in that line, led Zeppelin experts to come to the United States in 1928 to build the Los Angeles for the Goodyear Company.

Dr. Smith also reviewed the history of lighter-than-air craft from its earliest stages to the present. Improvements in dirigible construction, he said, have made it possibly safer than ocean liners.

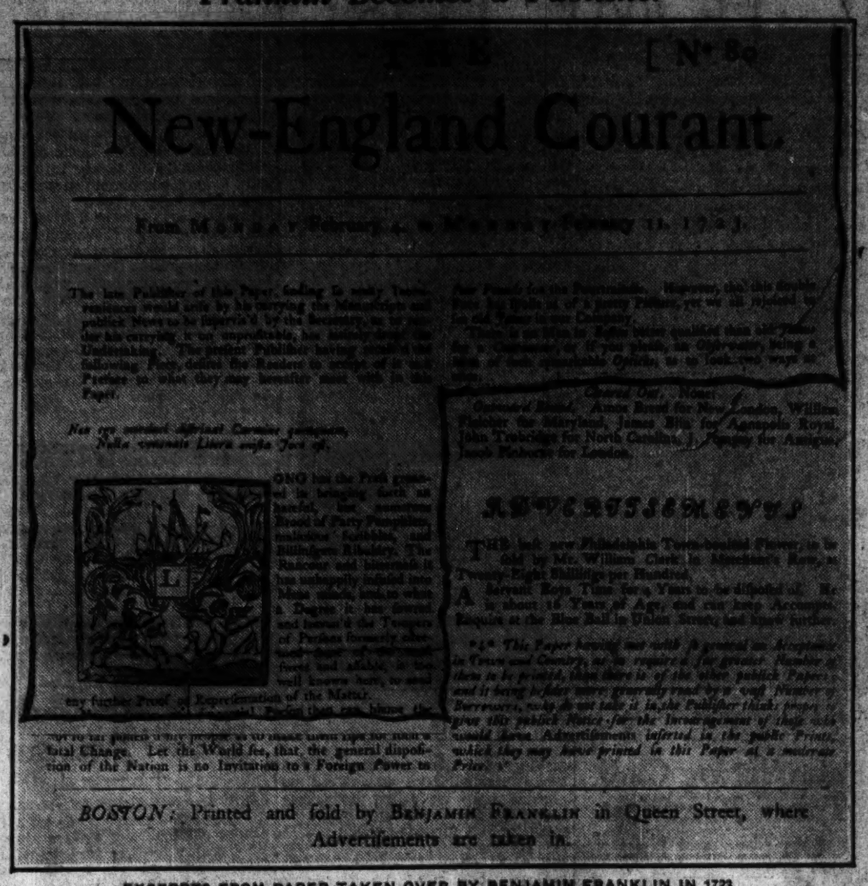
VOICE CONTEST WINNERS NAMED

A Maine boy and girl, Julian Blais, 16, of Lewiston, and Miss Avis May Johnson, 15, of Sanford, were named first and second prize winners in a Golden Voice Contest, sponsored by Chickering & Sons, one of New England's oldest music establishments whose policy has been to help young artists toward a musical career. The final auditions were held in George W. Brown Hall in Boston, Saturday.

Mr. Blais will receive a prize of a $1000 Ampico grand piano, offered by Mr. Herman G. Spain, vice-president of the Chickering Company. Miss Johnson receives a $400 scholarship offered by the New England Conservatory of Music. The judges were Miss Gertrude Ehrhardt, one of New England's foremost sopranos, Mr. Clarence Shirley, of the Conservatory of Music, and Mr. Stephen Townsend, New York and Boston, vocal teacher.

The judges also named Miss Anne Connors, 14, of Dorchester, and Miss Madeline Kenney, 15, of Jamaica, for honorable mention.

Franklin Becomes a Publisher



New-England Courant.

From Monday February 4, to Monday February 11, 1723.

The late Publisher of this Paper, finding it would be impossible for him to carry on the Undertaking, has entirely dropt the Design, and quitted the Business to oblige his Friends, and the Publick in general, who have been pleased to favour this Paper with their Encouragement. Nevertheless, as the Country Business of this Paper is very considerable, it is thought proper to continue it for the Benefit of the Widow and Children of the late Publisher, who depend upon it for their Support; and for that End, the Management of the Affairs of this Paper is undertaken by a Friend to the Family, who will endeavour to render it as agreeable and diverting as possible, and will be willing to receive Advertisements from any Person that has a Mind to make use of this Method to make publick any Thing that they have to sell, or would purchase, or to give Notice of any Business that they are concerned in, which they may have Occasion to communicate to the Publick, at the moderate Price of 1 s. for each Advertisement.

BOSTON: Printed and sold by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Queen Street, where Advertisements are taken in.

EXCERPTS FROM PAPER TAKEN OVER BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IN 1723

Printing Groups Lead Observance On 226th Anniversary of Franklin

The statue of Benjamin Franklin "looked" down from its pedestal in front of City Hall today upon Boston's celebration in honor of his 226th anniversary.

Franklin "heard" Mayor James M. Curley urge that his philosophies of thrift and of lending money be used today to straighten out financial troubles throughout the nation.

He "listened" to Mr. Brad Stephens, an authority on the life of Franklin, tell the audience that "the dominating idea that inspired the greatness of Benjamin Franklin was to do something worth while in the world to help our fellow men and not to make money."

Representatives of printing classes in 28 Boston public schools, the New England Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania and the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen combined in the celebration. Maceo Harris, a Negro boy from the Sherwin School, acted as chairman.

Ten pupils from the Sherwin School opened the ceremonies with quotations from Poor Richard's Almanac, after which Kenneth Johnson of the same school placed a wreath on the Franklin statue in behalf of the Boston schools. Other wreaths were presented by the University of Pennsylvania alumni and the Printing House Craftsmen.

Others who spoke were: Dr. Richard H. Norton, representative of the alumni, and Mr. Philip J. McAteer, representative of the Craftsmen.

The Massachusetts Credit Union League will usher in Thrift Week tonight with Franklin Day celebration at the Boston Consolidated Gas Company Hall. Mr. Edward A. Filene, Boston business man and economist, Mr. Paul Viets of Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Mr. Roy F. Bergengren of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau, will address the meeting.

Another Franklin Day observance will be held at the Hotel Somerset tonight, where the Sons of the American Revolution will hold their annual meeting and election.

Pedestrians Get Warning

"Take care, pedestrians!"

For the second successive week, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, sounded this warning today, as a result of a growing number of pedestrians being struck by automobiles. Of the 16 fatalities occurring on Massachusetts highways last week, 14 were walkers.

Presumably the motorist is to blame for some of these mishaps, the Registrar declared, but he believed the bulk of the responsibility could be placed on the pedestrians, who failed to "watch their steps" when entering the highways.

Fatalities were nine less than in the preceding week and the same as in the corresponding week of last year. There were 123 convicted last week for driving after drinking, 22 going to jail. Of the 460 licenses suspended for the week, 112 were for driving under the influence of liquor.

Bessarabia Wins Greater Freedom

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Jan. 18—Beginning a more liberal régime for Bessarabia is foreshadowed when King Carol this week-end signed a decree making Mr. Vladimir Cristi Minister of State for this former Russian province. Mr. Cristi is a Bessarabian as is also Mr. Ion Buzdugan, whom the decree names as undersecretary at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Cristi will represent Bessarabia in the Government while General Rascanu, residing at Kishinev, the capital of Bessarabia, represents the Government in Bessarabia. Thus Bessarabia, which has been treated almost as captured territory since Roumania occupied it at the end of the World War, receives increased and important cooperation with the old kingdom.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Nicholas Iorga, says the salary of both men will be deducted from that of General Rascanu. The latter declared he is content with army pay, thus meeting opposition criticism that there are too many ministers.

Palestine Schools Closed Over Wages

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18—Unrest in Damascus, which came to its height during the primary elections in December, has almost subsided. The only outward sign remaining is the student strike, the result of the expulsion of about 25 students at the Normal School for their share in the election riots. Leaders in sympathy with the strike urge the students not to return to their classrooms until all are reinstated without penalties.

Meanwhile Jerusalem and Palestine generally are experiencing stoppage of virtually all Jewish schools because of the teachers' demand from the Jewish agency of whole-year contracts and a guarantee of 11 months' pay, the teachers renouncing voluntarily one month's pay.

The executive is prepared to meet the wage demand, but is unable to undertake back pay for previous years. The stoppage involves about 400 schools and 20,000 pupils and is country-wide.

MONTEREY JOBLESS DO 'CHORES' OF CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—The Monterey employment committee is providing jobs for a group of 57 men who have dependents. They are receiving two days' work apiece at $3 per day. The work consists of street repairs; painting of the municipal hall park; cleaning up the beach; chopping wood for needy families, and similar jobs.

It is understood the men are being paid out of a fund placed at the disposal of the employment committee by the city.

DR. CONRAD URGES SUPPORT OF LAW

Stricter enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment was urged last night by Dr. A. E. Conrad, pastor of Park Street Church. "Without public support, of course," he said, "we cannot expect a lot to be done."

Dr. Conrad urged the more than 1000 persons present at the service to attend the Grand Law Enforcement rally to be held Thursday noon at the Old South Meeting House under the auspices of the Prohibition Loyalty League. "We are backing Police Commissioner Hultman in his campaign to raid the Boston 'underworld'" the pastor said. "The underworld has issued a challenge to all law-abiding citizens and that challenge should be met. We must work for law enforcement. If religion means anything, it means supporting the law."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7.

Concert by Berkshire Playhouse Trio, benefit Cummington School of Creative Work, Junior League ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 8:30.

Joint dinner meeting, Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, Inc., Boston Typothetæ, Inc., Advertising Club of Boston and Society of Printers; review of the calendar by Mr. Laurence B. Siegfried; Chamber of Commerce Building, 6:30.

Society of Sons of the Revolution: Annual dinner, presentation of Knox awards for excellence in army and navy; Hotel Somerset, 7.

Second in series of lectures on George Washington, "Washington and the Constitution," by Mr. Thomas A. Mullen, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 10.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Professional Women's Club, ballroom, noon. Luncheon, Advertising Club, Georgian Room. Meeting and Exhibitions, National Association of Window Shade Manufacturers. Meeting, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

Music

Emmanuel Church—Choir of the Bach Cantata Club, 8:15.

Steinert Hall—Richard Moulton, pianist, and Pauline Banister, 8:15.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Berkshire Playhouse Trio, 8:30.

Theaters

Copley—"In the Next Room," 8:30.

Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:30.

Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.

Jordan Hall—The Ben Greet Players in "Julius Cæsar," Tuesday afternoon.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Saints and Symbols, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Boston Society: Meeting, address, "John Coney, Silversmith," by Mr. Herman F. Clark, Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting, talk, auspices Current Events Department, Loring Greenough House, 12 South Street, 2:30.

Boston Browning Society: Meeting, Prof. Martha Hale, speaker on "The Importance of Parsecisus," Hotel Vendome, 2.

Boston Advertising Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "How Advertising Accelerates Employment and Profits," by Mr. Charles E. Murphy, Hotel Statler, noon.

Women's Republican Club: Lectures, "Wild Animals in Captivity," by Mr. George F. Morse, clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Chromatic Club: Concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon meeting, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 3. Meeting (10) and luncheon (12:45), New England Daily Newspaper Association, state suits. Meeting (10:30) and luncheon (1), Rubber Flooring Manufacturers Division.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibition of the Rose collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century wood cuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard Square and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. European prints and engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Book illustration of the fifteenth century; twenty drawings of Old Boston by Lester Hornby; new Asiatan objects.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Open exhibit of charcoal sketches of wild life by Miss Marian Huckins, including a variety of subjects, such as Australian koala, orang-outang, polar bear, tiger, elephant, mountain goat, etc., and a number of household pets. Through January. Also continuing through January, exhibit of souvenirs collected by Prof. Frederick K. Morris of Technology on his trips to the Gobi Desert. In this collection are original drawings by Professor Morris, photographs and a variety of objects of special interest as souvenirs of the Central Asiatic Expeditions.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan exhibition of sculpture and drawings by Georg Kolbe, Jan. 15 to 29.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors, Jan. 15 to 30.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Museum Road—An exhibition of works by Rodney J. Burn and Robin Guthrie, recently appointed directors of drawing and painting in the school, Jan. 18-30.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Manuscript, drawings and paintings by John Ruskin, from his own collection at Brantwood in Lancashire. Through month of January.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings in tempera by R. Arcadius Lyon. Through Jan. 29.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—General print display.

E. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and Continental Masters. Through Jan. 23.

Grace Horn Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and surrounding districts. Through Jan. 23.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Jan. 30.

Helman's Print Shop, 54 Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Marion Asio a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Prints.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday; moderate west and northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight about 30.

All New England States: Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain at beginning of week, and rain over south and rain or snow over north portions about Thursday, otherwise probably fair; rising temperature Monday, slightly colder middle of week, but above normal temperature probable until end of week, when colder weather is indicated.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	38	Nantucket	48	30
Bismarck	2	16	New Orleans	60	78
Boston	42	42	New York	50	32
Buffalo	36	34	Norfolk, Va.	64	38
Calgary	14	24	North Platte	14	28
Charleston	74	46	Philadelphia	54	36
Chicago	36	44	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	46
Cincinnati	34	34	Pittsburgh	40	34
Denver	34	34	Portland, Me.	32	24
Eastport, Me.	40	40	Raleigh	58	36
Hatteras	64	46	St. Louis	34	34
Honolulu, T.H.	78	72	St. Paul	12	22
Jupiter, Fla.	74	58	Salt Lake City	34	26
Kansas City	30	32	San Francisco	48	46
Key West	72	66	Santa Fe, N.M.	18	22
Los Angeles	62	48	Seattle	42	44
Memphis	44	42	Tampa	64	62
Miami, Fla.	72	66	Washington	52	34
Mobile	66	52	Wichita, Kan.	30	42
Montreal	22	22	Williston, N.D.	4	14

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 18.
B—Maximum Jan. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 7:17 p. m., Tuesday 7:33 a. m. Height of tides 9.9 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:03 p. m.

Unequal Spread Of Wealth Blamed

Unequal distribution of wealth is the cause of prevailing economic conditions, according to Dr. Will Durant, who addressed Ford Hall Forum last night on "A Program for America." Because the energies, inventions and laws of the past have been utilized primarily to increase production, and because no proportionate care has been taken to see that consumption kept pace, business periodically finds itself at a standstill, with lots of goods, but no one to buy, he declared.

"The productive power of man has been increased 100 times—have his wages received a similar increase?" he asked. "Markets have refused to support the top-heavy production machine, and crashes like this one have resulted. Overproduction has lead to imperialism, for the capitalist has sent his surplus goods abroad and made investments in foregn nations, which have necessitated the protection and exploitation of these far-flung holdings."

The solution is to increase the consumer's resources, he said. "This can be done by raising wages, increasing income, inheritance, and gift taxes and perhaps lowering prices." The immediate problem is to find a citizen who can so triumph over natural acquisitiveness that he will invest in the consumer, he declared.

Press Contact To Be Preserved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—On recommendation of Prof. John E. Drewry, of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, at the University of Georgia, the Committee on Relations With Newspaper Editors, established by the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, at its convention in Boston in December, 1930, has been made permanent. Members of the association, meeting in Minneapolis recently, approved Professor Drewry's suggestion that the work of the committee be continued.

The National Editorial Association and the American Society of Newspaper Editors, representatives of which constituted joint membership in the committee, agreed to continue participation in the movement to cement relations between newspaper editors and schools of journalism.

Professor Drewry told the teachers meeting at the University of Minnesota that if the work of the committee were carried on vigorously, "perhaps ultimately we can raise the status of journalism, so that newspaper men will cease to be associated in the popular mind with 'Jake' Lingle, gangsters, and tabloid picture thieves."

SAILORS HEAR TRAVEL TALK

Experiences of "An Irishman in Darkest Africa" were related yesterday by Capt. H. Plunkett Woodgate at a gathering in the Mariners' House, 11 North Square. Captain Woodgate spent several years in Africa and in South America at the conclusion of the World War. The program was conducted by Capt. Clarence W. Holden, superintendent of the home. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. G. L. Small.

COTTON MILLS REOPEN

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 18 (AP)—Five cotton mill units of the American Printing Company were reopened temporarily today to run off stock now on machinery. The work will give from six to eight weeks work to 2200 hands. More than three times that number applied for employment.

NEW DORMITORY PLANNED

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 18 (AP)—Immediate construction of a women's dormitory to house 117 students was authorized yesterday by the trustees of New Hampshire University. Ground will be broken about March 1.

BYRD TO MAKE ANOTHER TRIP TO SOUTH POLE

Expedition Will Seek to Determine Question of Polar Channel

Rear Admiral Byrd is going to the south pole again.

Thirty-five tons of miscellaneous equipment for an expedition, which will be considerably smaller in point of numbers and outfitting than the last, is already at the Boston Navy Yard.

A friend of the Admiral's will furnish the ship.

The boat may be locked into the ice of the Ross Sea and small parties go out to the foot of the Queen Maud Range, thence to the actual pole to spend the arctic winter there.

If the ice repels this, it is possible that the remains of Little America may be utilized. Dogs, tractors and airplanes will make the links between the men and their objective.

Chary on Details

This much Admiral Byrd told members of the Explorers' Club Saturday night in New York at their annual dinner at the Biltmore Hotel. As usual, he was chary of much detail; Admiral Byrd has always shown a disposition to do first and talk afterward.

There is no doubt that many of the "key" men of the last expedition will go along on this one. He did not give names, but Balchen may go, and Larry Gould, the geologist, and Norman Vaughan, who drove dogs and got to Amundsen's cairn. Probably Ashley McKinley wouldn't stand on a dock and see the expedition leave without him.

No one has spent an arctic winter at the South Pole. It has been common knowledge among Admiral Byrd's friends, even since before the clamor of the last expedition died down, that he had not seen the last of the South Pole yet, if he had his way. But there was a lot to do about the last one before there could be any thought of a new expedition.

Specifically, Admiral Byrd proposes to establish two bases for the expedition—one of them in the interior of the antarctic continent. The sub-base would be at the foot of the Queen Maud Mountain range, and the party—or a part of it—would spend the antarctic winter there.

Another Flight Over Pole

Admiral Byrd also proposes to fly over the Pole again, and to determine whether or not there is a channel between the Ross Sea, on whose shores Little America stood, and the Weddell Sea.

Navy yard officials said that supplies had been piling up there for several months. The City of New York was sent to the yard after several months at a South Boston pier, where thousands inspected her. Whether or not the City of New York will be used is not certain; the first expedition required two craft, one of which, the Eleanor Bolling, has been sold.

The sub-base inland was regarded here as of the most interest in Admiral Byrd's disclosure of his plans. No one has ever attempted to spend an Antarctic winter so far from the sea and the cold inland is believed to be intense.

Plans May Be Altered

The sub-base would facilitate flights into unexplored regions beyond the pole and to the east of the area explored by the first expedition. The base might be located near the gasoline cache established by a dog-sled party prior to Admiral Byrd's last successful flight.

This plan, of course, may be altered. It is understood that the projects mentioned by Admiral Byrd in New York were tentative and that he was outlining things which he feels can be done by an Antarctic expedition rather than making an announcement of plans definitely decided upon for the one which he hopes to lead South at some future date.

Geographers have never determined whether or not the Ross Sea and the Weddell Sea, some 1500 miles away on the other side of the Pole, are linked by a channel under the ice. If the channel exists, Antarctica is not a single continent, but two or perhaps more great islands.

JAPANESE ARTISTS TO GIVE PROGRAM

Boston will hear Japanese music and view Japanese dances next Wednesday evening, when the Yoshida Trio, said to contain the most talented artists in Japan musical circles, and an accomplished Japanese girl dancer, appear at the Hotel Statler under the auspices of the Japan Society of Boston. This will be the only appearance of the trio and dancer in Boston.

The Yoshida Trio includes Tomiko Chiba, Mme. Yoshida and Seifu Yoshida, who play instruments called the Shakuhacht, or bamboo flute; the Koto, a 13-string harp, and the Shamisen, a three-string guitar. All three instruments are representative of Japanese music since ancient times. Miss Grace Nichols is serving as chairman of the committee in charge of the concert.

Day's-Pay-a-Month Plan Is Proposed For Boston Relief

Every person in the Boston area financially able to do so will be asked to give one day's pay each month for five months, to aid the unemployed, Mr. Charles F. Weed, chairman of the general committee of the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign, told ward workers at Faneuil Hall yesterday.

The goal in the campaign has been set at $3,000,000, declared Mr. Weed, who also is vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston. One-third of the money raised will go to the organized welfare societies best adapted to aid the unemployed and the remainder will be turned over to the Overseers of the Public Welfare of the City of Boston. Contributors, it was pointed out, may designate to which of the two they wish their money to be given.

About 2000 workers are now enlisted, Mr. Weed said, and by next Sunday the roster is expected to include more than 7500. The campaign, to begin next Monday, will continue for ten days.

Direct assistance in return for labor, where such a plan is possible, will be given, Mr. William H. Taylor, chairman of the Boston Emergency Committee on Unemployment, advised the workers. He also noted that where no need is evident after careful investigation, no assistance will be given.

Another mass meeting will be held next Sunday at the Boston Opera House.

LYNN RECEIVES BIG LUMBER SHIPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 18—A record shipment of lumber has been docked here in anticipation of increased building activity in the spring. Three lighters and a schooner bringing in 3,250,000 feet of fir and spruce is the largest single invoice of lumber ever brought into Lynn, and its arrival brought out members of the Chamber of Commerce and other business men to the wharves. The Douglas fir shipment came from the State of Washington via the Panama Canal.

LAWRENCE PLANT TO REOPEN

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 18 (AP)—The Lawrence Industrial Bureau announced yesterday the reopening of the Lawrence Dye Works, operations to begin within a few weeks. The plant and equipment was purchased by a group of Lawrence citizens from the defunct United States Worsted Company.

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A Journey in Northern India

THAT journey of many years ago had to begin before sunrise. All night I had heard the not unmusical clang of heavy metal bells, as the oxen, lying outside my window, turned in their sleep. They were to draw the carts laden with household goods and luggage. We were to ride. As I mounted, my syce, or Indian groom, fondled the horse's bent head, and whispered into his ear that nowhere was such a beautiful red horse to be found, and that he must conduct himself well, as all horse-folk should.

Then my companions and I are off on our happy adventure—that of leaving the sun-baked plains of India for the cool mountain tops. We leave the fields behind where a heavy night mist hangs, and we ride through the little bazaar where already people are astir in the small windowless shops and narrow streets. The banks of the river are reached in the silent twilight that precedes the dawn. We ride our horses onto the deck of the flat-bottomed boat which is to take us to the further side. At the horses' feet, with their bundles and brass jars round them, squat heavily draped figures in the passivity that seems part of an Indian in the cold hours before the sun is up. No one speaks or moves.

In a strange stillness our boat glides through the shadows of the broad river. A hot day is to burst over the land, and everywhere there is that smell of dust and dried up grass, mingled with the pungent smoke of burning wood that is so quick to recall, even in distant lands, the memories of an Indian hot weather. Flat wide fields surround us. There are hedges of milk bush and prickly pear, some sharp-thorned stunted trees, and here and there palm-thatched huts. This India of the plains is, in a few months, to blossom with wonderful quick fertility under the drenching monsoon rains. Until those rains descend, it is a dry barren land, waiting patiently.

And now the sun comes up as swiftly as at night the darkness falls. Fortunately we have left the unshaded plains behind us, and are now on the trunk road where mighty banyan trees make a dark avenue. Here we are no longer alone. Other people are journeying, too. Many have journeyed all night. There are slow creaking bullock carts, and gay little country ekkas, painted all colors, and hung with tasseled curtains of red silk. There are droves of sheep and oxen. There are picturesque figures astride small ambling ponies. Cool women, graceful and erect, carry jars of water on their heads. Family groups, chattering among themselves, are plodding slowly afoot, for what need is there to hurry? We ride along, feeling that we are just unimportant items in the endless processions that have used these roads through the centuries. Changeless in custom have those centuries been to eastern travel, but at last changes have come. The shuttered boxlike vehicle in which a pleader once drove to the adjacent law court has given place to a little open motorcar that flashes past, covering us with dust. The cooli women laugh loudly, and we laugh, too, for there is a sense of friendliness in this long cavalcade, all journeying onward.

At midday we reach the first dak bungalow, or rest house, on our route. A sorry refuge, for it is old, dark, and not overclean; but it gives us shelter from the intense heat, and if we have no appetite for the meal that the old retainer has prepared, we can at least refresh ourselves with a bath. At night we set forth again, this time from a wayside station that seems the only building in a vast circle of burnt grass under a darkening sky. An oil lamp shows us a row of swathed figures, asleep, while waiting for the next train, or perhaps for one due many hours later. Our own train moves slowly across swampy ground, and from the windows, throughout the night, hang eager chattering passengers; for there is nothing the Indian villager likes so much as to travel by train.

We are rising now to higher altitudes, a light wind springs up to cheer us, and the shadowy mountains on the horizon draw nearer. It is still dark when we leave the train. A native cart awaits us at the back of the station, the driver's head enveloped in an immense turban, though his legs are bare. The sight of that turban is a sure sign that we are in cooler regions, for an Indian minds not at all if his feet are cold as long as his ears are warm. Indeed, the night air has a nip in it, and we are glad to arrive at dawn. And what a sight is there to rejoice our eyes! A freshly painted little bungalow on a green lawn that encircles a lake sparkling in the sun. Everywhere are bushes of the scentless pink and white roses which we are to see for miles along our way. Eagerly we set forth after a meal, for a relay of fresh horses is ready for us. The road now is very beautiful. It clings to a hillside, where creepers bind tall trees together, ferns grow on low hanging branches, and pale orchids star the gloom of deep forests. Often the road becomes a narrow path over precipitous depths, and below us a mountain torrent pours forth its murmur among great boulders. Green parrots flash past us with sharp cries, immense butterflies hover in the sunshine that no longer scorches, and lizards lie fearlessly asleep in our path.

All day we ride through this beautiful land, lonely but for an occasional traveler like ourselves. Our only adventure is in the crossing of a mountain stream where our horses show a not unnatural desire to lie down and roll. But, without mishap, we journey on. We should like to linger and talk to the people we meet, but it is getting late. We are expected at a dak bungalow, perched high and lonely on the hillside. The attendant is already out looking for us, a lantern swinging in his hand like an excited star. Below us the river that will hush us all night sweeps through a deep gorge, and all round us dark mountain tops rise like mighty temples to the sky. In this tiny shelter we live, and sleep on rough country beds as well as ever we did at home.

The rest of our journey is in a tonga where yellow ponies, wearing blue beads, climb the rising road at a wild gallop. On and up we rush, round corners; over, it would seem, impeding rocks, skirting great ravines with an inch to spare. The clear thin air whips our faces. The brilliant sunshine gives but a kindly warmth. And then we arrive. The journey is over. The ponies fall into a decorous trot on well-made roads. We see white houses set in fair gardens. We are among friends again, with shops, libraries, clubs near by. The great plains, and lonely forests know our questing forms no more. But they are not forgotten. In thought we can journey there again.

M. A. B.

A Cavalcade

A troop of Royal Horse Guards wound their way across the park. They trotted with measured beat through a lane of traffic at Hyde Park Corner; and, as they passed between the dusky, gray Ionic columns by the gateway, the horses were reduced to the "walk march." The corporal's horse pranced at the head of the double-file column, as though it were protesting against this check just as they had reached the spaciousness of the park where a hard gallop might well be expected. The horse arched its neck, and sidestepped gracefully down the column while the rest broke their step by degrees.

I recognized at this moment the lightness and nimbleness which give the ages-old mobility to cavalry. The slender black legs seemed to bounce upon springs. As they pranced—high-step and side-step, nodding and bobbing, they reminded me of those queer, jointed figures which dance on the end of an elastic string. I could imagine the immense amount of pent-up energy in these glossy black chargers—their power to leap high hedges with ease, their capacity to speed over the sward as fleetly as greyhounds. As the horses tossed their heads and switched their tails, jingling and clattering, I had to admire the beautiful poise of the troopers. I knew that so perfect a seat could only come of rigorous training. As the horses' bodies swerved and rocked, the troopers remained statuesque, with heels down in the stirrups, eyes square to the front, backs stiffly erect.

This unexpected turn brought a note of gayety to a scene as drab as could be. There was a pall of smoky fog overhead, and the sky lighted to a pallid yellow as it disappeared behind the chimneyed outline of Park Lane roofs. The leafless trees looked like sketches in faded ink on discolored paper. These sprightly units of cavalry made the smart automobiles look ungainly and mechanically dull in comparison, as they traveled past in monotonous succession. The light tapping of hoofs seemed like a bar of music stealing across the continuous monotone of traffic. The level row of some twenty scarlet-plumed helmets, glinting breastplates, white gauntlets and white buckskin breeches, resembled a patterned bar of colors moving slowly out of sight, caterpillar-wise.

Courtesy The Galleries of Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago

"Reception Committee": From an Etching by Marguerite Kirmse

Christian Science

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE name "Christian Science" is quite generally known today, but there are many people who do not yet realize what these words mean. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to choose two words in any language fraught with greater significance to the human race. Wherefore it behooves him who is interested in the advancement of the race and who would be well informed as to what is going on in the world to know the truth about so important a subject.

Taken separately the words are simple and their meanings commonly understood. But it is the use of these words in conjunction that has drawn the attention of the modern world; for, taken together, they are seen to signify the exact knowledge of Christianity. Even more than this, Mrs. Eddy has defined the term "Christian Science" (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 1), as "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony."

It is commonly said that we are living in a scientific age. The effort is being made to reduce many and various human activities to a scientific basis. In addition to the age-old natural sciences, there are now supposed to be a science of business, a science of law, a science of cooking; and even the realms of sport are supposed to be governed by some sort of science. But as to the real Science of existence or being, mankind has been woefully ignorant. Especially has the race been held back by the lack of Science in the realm of religion. But if there are scientific rules for the carrying on of all these human activities, it must be that beyond and above them all there is the fundamental or universal Science, even the Science of Life, encompassing all existence, explaining and controlling all cause and effect.

Granted that there is or could be such Science, it must be based upon God as its Principle, and it must explain in a rational manner the why, wherefore, whence, and whither of all existence. The vastness of such a prospect is almost too startling for the human mind to grasp, and it is apt to exclaim, in the words of the Psalmist, "Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot attain unto it." But the exact knowledge of Christianity surely must be the Science of Life, for Christ Jesus taught and proved that it is possible for human beings to possess a scientific understanding of true being, which will enable them to meet all the circumstances of human existence successfully.

Christian Science is the rediscovery and the restatement of the true concept of God, which Jesus preached and demonstrated. It accepts unreservedly the teaching of the Bible that God is the only cause and creator, that He made all that was made, and that He made it very good. From this it reasons logically that sickness, sin, all evil, are not caused by God, but are the results of ignorance of God. Further, it destroys this ignorance in the minds of mortals and its sad effects upon their lives by teaching the truth about God and His creation.

While it is important to know what Christian Science is, it is also important to know what it is not. It is not human will; it is not blind optimism; it is not the exercise of the imagination; it is not the ignoring of sin, disease, death, or any of the discords which seem to be such frequent factors in human experience. In short, Christian Science is not of the human mind. Since this Science is the truth of being, the outcome of divine Spirit, it brings to humankind the way which leads out of discord into the joyous harmony and freedom of the children of God.

Christian Science, the Science of Life, is completely set forth in its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," written by Mary Baker Eddy. Through the study of this book, together with the Bible, which it explains and interprets, anyone having the desire may learn the meaning and purpose of life and prove the truth of what he learns by healing himself and others of sickness, unhappiness, poverty, and sin. This is now being done all over the world by increasing thousands of men, women, and even children. There is no secret to Christian Science, no mystery. It is as free as the gospel of good will promulgated by the Master and preached by the Christian church for centuries.

Christian Science is the "Comforter" or "Spirit of truth" which Jesus promised. Its healing message goes out to all men in the gentle words of the Master: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

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The Rock of Foix

The little city of Foix lies along a curve of the Ariège River, and it needs only one glance at the place to understand its strategic importance as an armed gate across the long, narrow valley which pierces far south through the Pyrenees to the very border of Spain. . . .

With the castle fairly hanging over us, even the sweltering heat of the summer sun could not excuse us from climbing the steep, cobblestone streets to the "Rock of Foix." This is a small, blocklike hill which rises abruptly at the back of the town to a height of two hundred feet, and bears on its summit the three conspicuous towers of the feudal fortress.

As we walked through the well-built business district, our noisy footsteps disturbed the quiet of the summer afternoon. Crowds of curious children followed us, and a few shopkeepers wakened from their midday siesta at the back of darkened stores, and stood in the doorways, drowsily rubbing their eyes as they watched the strangely energetic foreigners. Off the main streets, however, the houses were sullenly shuttered against the blazing sun, and it was hard even to find anyone to point out our way. But through almost every narrow alley we could get a glimpse of a tall tower of the fortress; so up and up through the town, and then round and round the castle hill, we toiled along the rough ascent, until we had quite lost our sense of direction; and at last, still a little way below the summit, we came suddenly upon a massive gateway set down into the rock, and before the gate we found the garrison of the fortress peacefully dozing in the shade of a cherry tree.

He was a thin little old man, very wrinkled and sunburned, and cheerfully garrulous in the presence of evidently rare visitors. In the thick walls of the outer fortification was his combined kitchen, bedroom and living-room; a cosy, smoke-begrimed chamber, with the coat-of-arms of the Counts of Foix carved above the great open fireplace, and the table and chairs and floor cluttered with pots and pans and children's toys. The old man took a great deal of pleasure in explaining to us the mechanism of a cardboard aeroplane, which hung by a string from the ceiling. He told us that his daughter-in-law and little grandchild lived with him. Their bedroom was evidently over the gate, where we saw a narrow window whose clean panes and tidy white curtains showed signs of feminine care.

According to the concierge, hardly anybody ever came up to the castle, so he had plenty of time on his hands. Here and there, on narrow ledges of the rocky hill, he had planted vegetables and flowers. Plum and cherry trees and wild strawberry vines were laden with delicious fruit, ripened to an extraordinary sweetness by the hot southern sun. One fat cow browsed placidly on the grass-grown ramparts; a white goat was very much worried because her kid conversed so long in intelligent ba-a-a's with the strange visitors; a sleeping cat purred noisily on top of the wall; and in a broken corner of the fortifications were cooped a few dozing chickens.—LEWIS GASTON LEARY, in "Andorra, the Hidden Republic."

An Era of Sentiment and Industrialism

Hartley Coleridge was the child, by birth and association, of the forbears of the Romantic Movement; he was thus a generation too late for innovation, for another gospel, or a new esthetic. Tiny philosopher that he was in childhood, he early renounced metaphysical speculation and outgrew his taste for the Gothic manner that fired his boyhood dreams. He grew up with and into an era of sentiment and industrialism, when great poetry had passed with the pre-Waverley Scott, Wordsworth, S. T. C., Shelley, Keats, and Byron; when political upheaval, the encroachment of science, and changing economic standards had deafened the national ear to strains of the muse.

Hartley's Poems appeared the year after the Reform Bill of 1832 . . . when the tidal wave of Romanticism had left the literature of its wake in the charge of poetasters. A spurious sentimentality was in the air. Scott's novels supplanted even Byron's Oriental epics with an incalculably large public, while the annuals teemed with the purlings of Mrs. Hemans, Montgomery, Procter, Joanna Baillie, and the saccharine insipidity of Letitia Landon. Chronologically, Hartley had no choice, admitting himself to be

—a petty man of rhyme,
Nursed in the softness of a female time. . . .

The Victorian era was at hand. With Carlyle fingering the stops of his trumpet, and Dickens becoming a staff reporter for the Morning Chronicle, Tennyson (whom Hartley met and admired, enjoying "the perfume that exhales from his pure soul") began writing poetry which he was later to delete. All in all, as he mused, it was indeed "a dubious, twilight existence" for the son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Although he has a poetic kinship with the youthful S. T. C. of fugitive pieces and eighteenth-century mannerisms, Hartley disagreed with his father's dictum and practice that "a great poet must be *implicite*, if not explicite, a profound metaphysician." Returning, after being buffeted about by diverse winds of chance, to "wander like a breeze" in the Lakeland, he chose the pseudo of Wordsworth's poetry for his companions—and became, far more than the bard himself, their friend and laureate. . . . "The completest originals in the world," he wrote in an essay, "are your plain, matter-of-fact, every-day folks, that never utter a word but what they mean." So it was by choice that he would announce himself in the ingle-nook of some cottier's house; that he became a familiar figure and byword, a sort of genius lost among the sheep-shearers, farmers, and dalesmen.—Stanley Harrison, in "Hartley Coleridge, Poet's Son and Poet."

Night Falls

Killarney

A golden glory in the west;
An opal pool,
Set in silver and amethyst,
Clear and cool.

Far mountains, blue as sapphires,
A crystal lake;
Mirror reflecting sunset fires.
Moon awaits.

Yet dreaming in a primrose sky,
Paling fast:
Homeward swift the white swans fly;
Day is past.

Clouds drifting along each crest;
A bird calls:
Shadowed in the sweet lake's breast,
And night falls.

F. MARJORIE ROBERTS.

Changing Customs

Just as words and expressions which in, say, Smollett's time were in ordinary use, would now appear most boorish if not improper, so many things we think natural and reasonable would have been deemed almost impossible then. Nay, if we take as a limit, what we call the fifties of the last century, the middle of Queen Victoria's reign, and contrast everyday life then and now, a feat which many of us who are still by no means to be described as old can easily perform, we find the change in the aspect of the Colour of London is almost incredible.

For example, in 1850, and much later, portraits by photography were only beginning to be common objects of the drawing-room table or wall. It was looked upon as most extraordinary that you should possess the carte-de-visite of a lady not very nearly related, say within the prohibited degrees at least. On the other hand, it would have been the height of conceit for a man to give or send his likeness to a lady. . . . No lady's picture less than a hundred years old, certainly no photograph, would have been seen in a shop window. It was one reason, a little later, that such a place as the Burlington Arcade was tabooed, when an occasional photograph, very much touched up, and the eyes widened as in contemporary paintings, was to be seen in the windows. Young ladies were not supposed to walk in such a place, even on a wet day, just as they were not supposed to read novels, except, of course, *The Heir of Redcliffe*. Dickens, but not Pickwick, was sometimes allowed, and the green paper covers of the new number of *Bombay* or *Black House* were to be found occasionally on the table, even where there were girls in the family; but Thackeray never, oh never! The yellow covers, with Richard Doyle's pictures on them, were under the sofa cushion, if indeed they were admitted to the house.—From "The Colour of London," by W. J. Loftie.

The Whispering Waves Were Half Asleep

The whispering waves were half asleep,
The clouds were gone to play,
And on the woods, and on the deep,
The smile of Heaven lay.

It seemed as if the day were one
Sent from beyond the skies,
Which shed its light on earth above the sun
A light of Paradise.

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, Poems.

Winter

Thou hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet undawning east,
Shortening his journey between morn and noon,
And hurrying him, impatient of his stay,
Down to the rosy west; but kindly still
Compensating his loss with added hours
Of social converse and instructive ease,
And gathering all round in short notice in one group
The family dispersed, and fixing thought
Not less dispersed by daylight and its cares.
I crown the king of intimate delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, home-born happiness,
And all the comforts that the lowly roof
Of undisturbed retirement, and the hours
Of long uninterrupted evening know.

—WILLIAM COWPER, Poems.

DOGS have found a devoted friend in Marguerite Kirmse, who has the unusual ability to catch their near human qualities and give these permanence with her etcher's needle.

The artist has drawn the collie on the wind-swept hills of Scotland. She has sketched the graceful Russian wolfhound, the rigid pose of the German shepherd dog; she has drawn black Danes, spaniels, Airedales, chows and tiny Oriental Pekingese.

But the Scotch terrier is her favorite. These shaggy dogs she has delineated in many poses. Quizzical puppies, full of mischief, peeking from under the big white bed; three Scotties watching a dragon fly; one terrier patiently contemplating a spider weaving his web; a puppy on the beach, getting his first glimpse of a crab; and so the list of etchings continues, each one full of canine character.

Whether the little terrier, ears drooping, is getting a scolding, eager for play, or enjoying the swinging grace of the sea gulls, the artist seems to catch his mood and record it with remarkable sympathy.

On her Connecticut farm, Marguerite Kirmse, in everyday life Mrs. George W. Cole, has surrounded herself with many models from dogdom. Indeed, she is seldom seen without one of her four-legged friends.

Her success is attributed to her diligence through many years of hard work. First she drew in pencil, later with pen and ink, then in oil; and now, besides her etching, she has taken up the modeling of dogs in bronze.

Miss Kirmse was born in Bournemouth, England, and, when still very young, she used her pets as models for her drawings. Much of her spare time she spent at the zoo in London, sketching other animals. Later it was decided that she should go to the School of Animal Painting in London, after which came a period of sketching for magazines and papers. Now she usually brings out a new series of etchings twice each year.

She came to the United States on a visit which proved to be a long one, for she is still here in what is now her home. While awaiting recognition for her art, she made her living as a harpist, for she is also an accomplished musician.

Krisztusi Tudomány

Az es oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk forditása.

A KRISZTUSI TUDOMÁNY (Christian Science) nevét általánosan ismerjük manapság, de vannak sokan, akik még nem értik ezen szavak jelentését. Nehéz lenne, ha egyáltalán lehetséges bármily nyelven is két oly szavat találni, amelyek az emberi fajra nézve nagyobb jelentőségűek lennének. Ezért szükséges hogy azok, akik az emberi faj haladásában érdeklődnek, és akik magukat a világban végbemenő események felől tájékoztatva tartani óhajtják, hogy azok az ilyen fontos tárgyra vonatkozó igazsággal megismerkedjenek.

Egyenként véve e szavak egyszerűek és jelentésük könnyen érthetők. E két szónak egymással kapcsolatban való használata volt az, amely a modern világ figyelmét magára felhivta; mert láthatjuk, hogy együtt használva e két szó a Kereszténység pontos tudását jelenti. Sőt, hogy még tovább menjünk, Mrs. Eddy így határozta meg a „Krisztusi Tudomány" kifejezését „Rudimental Divine Science" (Elemi Istení Tudomány) első oldalán, mint „az Isten törvénye, a jó törvénye, amely az universális harmónia istení Alapelvét és szabályát tolmácsolja és bebizonyitja."

Általában azt szoktuk mondani, hogy a tudomány korában élünk. Az emberi tevékenység minden fajtáját a világ tudományos alapra szereti visszavezetni. Az őrégi természettudományokon kivül, azt halljuk, hogy az üzletnek, a törvényeknek, a főzésnek is van tudománya; és még a sportok világát is állitólag valamiféle tudomány kormányozza. Az existencia, a létezés igazi Tudományával azonban az emberiség eddig semmit sem tudott. Az emberi fajt különösen a Tudománynak a vallások terén való hánya tartotta vissza. De ha tényleg vannak esen emberi tevékenységek fönntartását szolgáló tudományos szabályok, akkor kell hogy létezzék azokon túl és azok felett egy alapvető és általános Tudomány, az Élet Tudománya, amely magába foglal minden existenciát, amely megmagyarázza és ellenőrzi minden okot és okozatot.

Ha feltesszük, hogy van, vagy hogy lehet egy ilyen Tudomány, Alapelvének Istennek kell lenni, és az egész létezés okát, hivatását, eredetét, és rendeltetését értelmesen kell megmagyaráznia. E kiláta oly óriási, hogy a megdöbbent emberi elme alig tudja annak nagyságát felfogni és így szeretne a Zsoltárossal felkiáltani: „Csodálatos előttem e tudás, magasságos, nem érthetem azt." De kell, hogy a Kereszténységnek tökéletes tudása az Élet Tudománya legyen, mert Krisztus Jézus tanította és bebizonyította, hogy létezésünk az emberi lényeknek a tényleges létezés tudományos értelmét magyarázni, amelynek segélyével az emberi existenciának minden helyzetével sikeresen szembeállíthatnak.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) az Isten helyes fogalmának, amelyet Jézus tanított és bebizonyított, újra való felfedezése és kifejtése. A Krisztusi Tudomány elfogadja, feltétel nélkül, a Biblia tanitását, mely szerint Jézus az egyetlen út és az egyetlen terv, egy minden Ő általa lett, ami lett, és hogy az Ő alkotása nagyon jó volt. Ebből logicusan azt következteti, hogy Isten nem okoz betegséget, bűnt, vagy bármi gonoszat, hanem hogy ezek az Isten felőli tudatlanság eredményei. Továbbá, a Krisztusi Tudomány elpusztítja ezen a halandó ember elméjében létező tudatlanságot és annak az Ő életére gyakorolt szomoru hatását az Istenre és az Ő teremtésére vonatkozó igazság tanitásával.

Ha fontos azt tudni, hogy mi a Krisztusi Tudomány, azt is fontos tudni, hogy mi nem. Nem emberi akarat-erő; nem vak optimizmus; nem a képzelő tehetség gyakorlása; nem a bűnnek, betegségnek, halálnak, vagy az emberi életben oly gyakran észlelhető bármily inharmóniának ignorálása. Egyszóval, a Krisztusi Tudomány nem az emberi elméből való. Miután ez a Tudomány a létezés igazsága, az istení Szellem magyarázata, elhozza az emberiségnek azt az utat, amely inharmóniából az Isten gyermekeinek örömteljes harmóniájába és szabadságába vezet.

A Krisztusi Tudomány, az Élet Tudománya, teljes egészében található a tankönyvében, „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával), melynek Mary Baker Eddy a szerzője. Ha ezt a könyvet,—a Bibliával együtt, amelyet megmagyaráz és tolmácsol—, szorgalmasan olvassuk, bárki aki óhajtja megtanulhatja belőle az élet jelentőségét és célját, és bebizonyithatja a tanultak igazságát avval, hogy saját magát és másokat betegségből, boldogtalanságból, szegénységből és bűnből meg fogja gyógyithatni. Ezt manapság világszerte, folyton növekvő számban, a férfiak, asszonyok, sőt még gyermekek ezrei is teszik meg. A Krisztusi Tudomány nem titokzatos, sem rejtelmes. Ép oly szabad és érthető mint a jóakarat evangéliuma, amelyet a Mester nyilatkoztatott ki, és amelyet a Keresztény vallás évszázadok óta tanit.

A Krisztusi Tudomány az a „Vigasztaló", vagy az „igazságnak Lelke", melynek jövetelét Jézus igérte meg. Gyógyító üzenete a Mester ezen igeretét mavalban megy el az emberiséghez: „Jöjetek én hozzám mindnyájan, a kik megfáradtatok és megterheltetteknek, és én megnyugosztlak titeket. Vegyétek fől magatokra az én igámat, és tanuljátok meg tőlem, hogy én szelid és alázatos szivü vagyok: és nyugalmat találtok a ti lelkeiteknek."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WINSOR NAMES HOCKEY SQUAD

Fourteen Players Picked by U. S. Coach for Olympic Games

Coach Alfred Winsor of the United States Olympic hockey team has named a squad of 14 men to represent this country in the ice sport at Lake Placid next month. This team, which is composed of players from the Boston Hockey Club, University Club and New York amateur sextets, will be put before the 13 members of the Olympic Ice Hockey Committee for their final consideration.

The squad includes the following: Winthrop H. Palmer, John B. Garrison, John P. Chase, Douglas N. Everett, Lawrence F. Sanford, Ty Anderson, Edwin Frazier, Robert Nelson and Joseph Fitzgerald from the Boston teams, and Franklin Farrel 3d, Gerald Hallock 3d, John E. Cookman, J. P. Bent and Robert C. Livingston from the New York six.

If the committee makes its final consideration in favor of this squad, the team will be assembled within a day or two for practice. On Friday, the squad will play an exhibition game with the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League at the Arena, the game starting at 8:30 o'clock.

Coach Winsor said that there was still some doubt as to the number of men that would make the trip, as an unofficial notice from Lake Placid stated that only 10 men would be allowed to represent the United States in hockey. This, however, is absurd, according to Winsor, for it would leave his team with only four spares. But if this statement should be correct, Winsor plans, with the aid of the proceeds of Friday night's game, to take the entire squad as originally planned. The team will leave some time Saturday for Lake Placid.

Two Shutouts In American League

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	14	1	7	42	22	28
Chicago	11	3	8	56	33	22
St. Louis	9	3	8	36	36	18
Tulsa	9	2	10	35	42	18
Duluth	8	1	11	41	48	16
Buffalo	5	2	12	30	49	10

(No points for ties.)

RESULTS JAN. 16

Chicago 3, Buffalo 0.
Kansas City 4, St. Louis 0.
Duluth 6, Tulsa 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18—Scoring late in the opening period and adding to the margin in the final session, the Kansas City Pla-Mors swept the series with the reorganized St. Louis Flyers before a crowd of 6000 Saturday in the Ice Palace. The score of the final game was 4 to 0 and enabled Kansas City to hold its six-point lead over the Chicago Shamrocks, the second place club in the American Hockey League. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		ST. LOUIS
Dunfield, Goodman, lw		rw, Hill, St. John
Mitchell, Campbell, c		c, Gorer, McPherson
Ranger, McCormick, rw		lw, Scott, Jackson
McKinnon, Mulvihill, ld		rd, Loucks, Mulligan
McLeod, Halderson, rd		ld, Williams, Kirk
Levine, g		g, Reaume

Score—Kansas City 4, St. Louis 0. Goals—Ranger, McLeod, Campbell, Wilson for Kansas City. Assists—Dunfield, McKinnon for Kansas City. Referee—C. G. Silis, Seaforth, Ont. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—With a new goalie on the job, the Chicago Shamrocks shut out the Buffalo Majors, 3 to 0, in an American Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here Saturday night. The new goalie was Paddy Byrne, former Kansas City goalie, and the invaders gave him plenty to do in the first and third periods. Wiseman scored for the Shamrocks after 12 minutes of the first period. The second period was scoreless, and at 14 minutes of the third period Headley converted a pass from O'Neill. O'Neill followed this up half a minute later with a goal on a pass from Burns. The summary:

CHICAGO		BUFFALO
Burns, McFadyen, Prelesnik	lw	
	rw, Armand, Gordon, De Paul	
MacKenzie, Johnson, Riley	c	
	c, Morrison, Redding, Holmes	
O'Neill, Wiseman, Brydson	rw	
	lw, Bouchard, Harris, Desy	
Taylor, Headley, Id	rd, Carbol, Rennie	
Smith, Buswell, rd	ld, Oatman	
Byrne, g	g, Stark	

Score—Chicago Shamrocks 3, Buffalo Majors 0. Goals—Wiseman, Headley and O'Neill for Chicago. Assists—O'Neill and Burns for Chicago. Referees—C. B. Jamieson and Russell Lavelle. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 18—Duluth Hornets defeated the Tulsa Oilers of the American Hockey League, 6 to 3, here Saturday to mark their return from a road tour in a game replete with thrills and spectacular hockey. Marker of Tulsa opened the scoring at 8m. 55s. of the first period. Duluth then scored three, and Tulsa tied before the end of the period. Duluth regained the lead at 1m. 22s. of the second session on Merrill's score from Leswick. Goalie Turney and the Duluth defense turned aside many assaults of the visitors while Merrill and Thorsteinsson added to the scoring in the closing minutes of the game. The summary:

DULUTH		TULSA
Merrill, Scott, lw		
	rw, Marker, Wakeford, Metcalfe	
Leswick, Thorsteinsson, c		
	c, Assaley, Stanley, Sherman	
Portland, Anderson, rw		lw, LaFrance, McNabb
Davis, Id		rd, Trapp, Langlois
Bergt, Smart, rd		ld, Hunter, Hall
Turney, g		g, Moore

Score—Duluth 6, Tulsa 3. Goals—Merrill 2, Thorsteinsson 2, Leswick, Portland for Duluth; Marker, Stanley, Sherman for Tulsa. Assists—Leswick 2 for Duluth; Hunter, LaFrance for Tulsa. Referee—Cameron McKinnon, Edmonton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MISS TURNBULL AND MARTIN SHARE HONOR

LAKE ELSINORE, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP)—Martin O. Martin of Hollywood, Calif., and Miss Loretta Turnbull of Monrovia, internationally famous feminine pilot, shared major honors as five world records were set yesterday in the finale to the two-day meet of the Southern California Motorboat Association.

Martin set the fastest pace for five-mile competitive racing ever made in an outboard speedboat. He captured the first heat of the Class P hydroplane race by turning 51.143 miles an hour.

Four other records recognized as official by the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association, which sanctioned the regatta, were:

Class A amateur record, Harold Carter, Los Angeles, 1931 national champion, 38.91 miles an hour.

Class A professional record, Mary Grandall, Laguna Beach, 39.473 miles an hour.

Class B amateur record, C. L. Covington, Coachella, Calif., 41.734 miles an hour.

Class D hydroplane record, Martin O. Martin, 47.947 miles an hour.

COUGARS BEST HUSKIES AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., Jan. 18—After the lead had changed nine times in a thrilling first half, State College of Washington unleashed a brilliant basketball exhibition to defeat the University of Washington, 49 to 22. The victory gave Washington State the favored position in the race for the Conference title won last year by Washington. At half time Washington led, 14 to 13. The summary:

WASH. STATE		WASHINGTON
Holsten, Sonedecker, lf		rg, Nelson, McCartney
Cross, Rogers, rf	lg, Cairney, Hanover	
Gordon, c	c, Antonelch, Vhlen	
McLarney, Graham, lg	rf, Swygard, Lee	
Scott, Schmitt, rg	lf, Fuller, Weber	

Score—Washington State 49, Washington 22. Goals from floor—Gordon 6, Cross 5, Holsten 4, Scott 4, McLarney 2 for Washington State; Cairney 3, Lee 2, Fuller, Swygard, Nelson, Hanover, Antonelch for Washington. Goals from foul—Holsten 3, Cross, Gordon, Sonedecker, Graham for Washington State; Swygard, Antonelch for Washington. Referee—R. A. Morris, Seattle.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 18—Oregon State overcame a first-half lead and defeated the University of Idaho, 35 to 28, in the second of a two-game series here Saturday night. Oregon State was playing for close-in shots, but the Vandals were checking closely and the half ended 16 to 13 in favor of Idaho. The summary:

OREGON STATE		IDAHO
Fagans, lf	rg, Lacy, Hale	
Merrill, rf	lg, Herman, Wicks	
Lewis, c	c, Grenier	
Davis, lg	rf, Barrett, Nelson	
Lenchitsky, rg	lf, Hurley, Aukett	

Score—Oregon State 35, Idaho 28. Goals from floor—Lewis 5, Fagans 4, Merrill 2, Davis 2 for Oregon State; Herman 5, Lacy 2, Grenier 2, Hurley, Barrett for Idaho. Goals from foul—Fagans 4, Lewis 2, Lenchitsky 2, Merrill for Oregon State; Wicks 3, Hurley 2, Lacy for Idaho. Referee—Emil Piluso, Portland. Umpire—Scott Milligan, Portland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Jan. 18—Southern California sank two floor goals in an overtime period Saturday night to defeat the Stanford Indians, 28 to 24, in the second game of their Pacific Coast Conference series. The half ended with the Trojans out in front, 12 to 10. The summary:

SOUTHERN CALIF.		STANFORD
Gardner, Erskine, lf	rg, Edelen	
Nemer, rf	lg, Hancock, Rintala, Baker	
Pierce, c	c, Norgard, Hancock, Jenkins	
Capps, lg	rf, LaCombe	
Bescos, rg	lf, Meade, Cosgrove, Glasgow	
Score—Southern California 28, Stanford 24. Goals from floor—Nemer 4, Gardner 3, Pierce 3, Capps for Southern California; LaCombe 2, Hancock 2, Norgard, Rintala for Stanford. Goals from foul—Nemer 5, Pierce 2, Bescos for Southern California; LaCombe 3, Meade 2, Hancock for Stanford. Referee—Ned Kay. Umpire—W. K. Dunn.		

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18—In one of the most thrilling basketball games witnessed here in recent years, the University of California won the second game of the series from the University of California at Los Angeles, 26 to 25, in a contest which required an extra five-minute period to decide the winner. The Bears and Bruins were tied, 21 to 21, at the end of the two regulation halves. The summary:

CALIFORNIA		U. C. L. A.
Seifert, Eifert, lf	rg, Lemcke	
Kintana, rf	lg, Brotemarkle, Soest	
Read, c	c, Maxwell	
Vendt, lg	rf, Piper	
Ohashi, Coughlan, rg	lf, Linthicum	

Score—University of California 26, University of California at Los Angeles 25. Goals from floor—Kintana 5, Eifert 3, Read 2, Ohashi for California; Piper 5, Linthicum 3, Maxwell 2, Lemcke for California at Los Angeles. Goals from foul—Seifert 2, Ohashi 2, Eifert, Kintana for California; Piper 2, Lemcke 2, Maxwell for California at Los Angeles. Umpire—J. B. Blewett. Referee—T. R. Cox.

GOODWIN WINS GOLF FINAL

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—Sterling golf yesterday won for youthful Tommy Goodwin, of Monroe, N. Y., and Palm Beach, the championship of the annual Miami-Biltmore Country Club invitation amateur tournament. He defeated Howard Tryon, Elmira, N. Y., 7 and 6. A tee shot that sailed into the water on the thirtieth hole of the scheduled 36-hole final put Tryon out of the running. Goodwin's drive was five feet from the cup on the par 3 hole and Tryon conceded the putt for a birdie, the hole and the title. Goodwin carded 37—36—73 on the morning 18-hole round for 6 up at lunch when Tryon had cards of 40—43—83.

HOLY CROSS TO REPLACE YALE

ORONO, Maine, Jan. 18 (AP)—College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, will appear next fall on the University of Maine football schedule in place of Yale University, the university announced Saturday. Yale will probably return to the Maine schedule in 1933. Lowell Textile Institute, it was also announced, will substitute in the 1932 schedule for Connecticut Agricultural College, which have asked to be excused from their customary game with Maine to enable them to play Wesleyan University.

ARROWS SIGN TWO

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18 (AP)—The management of the Philadelphia Arrows ice hockey team has announced the signing of two new players. Jimmy Creighton, a center of the Bruin Cubs, will report for duty today, while Oliver Hodgetts, a defense man, who had been playing with the Victoria team, is expected to arrive in time for Wednesday's game against the Bronx Tigers.

VISITORS WIN CURLING CUPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Jan. 18—The Victoria Rink from Canada, skipped by Col. Archie Bell, won the Stanley Cup in the bonspiel held at the Clyde Park rinks of The Country Club, yesterday, by defeating The Country Club's No. 1 team, in the final round, 14 to 10. Ulica defeated St. Andrew's, of New York, 29 to 12 in the final for the Clyde Park Cup.

POLO

Harvard 10½, Blue P. A. 4.
Penn M. C. 11½, Meadow A. 8.
West Point 8, Fort Hamilton 5.
Yale 16, Lee C. C. 13½.

LEADERS LOSE OVER WEEK-END

Detroit and Americans Stop Rangers and Toronto —Other Teams Tie

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	16	3	4	74	40	37
Boston	7	9	7	39	42	23
Chicago	7	9	8	38	44	23
Detroit	9	4	12	45	61	22

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	11	3	9	72	62	27
Americans	9	6	10	49	52	24
Canadiens	9	4	11	45	54	22
Montreal	7	4	14	60	77	18

RESULT JAN. 16

Boston 2, Canadiens 2 (overtime).

RESULTS JAN. 17

Americans 4, Toronto 0.
Chicago 3, Montreal 2 (overtime).
Detroit 4, Rangers 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 18—New York Rangers lost their second game in their last 16 starts here last night, before 8000 fans. They bowed to Detroit Falcons, by a score of 4 to 2, in an entertaining National Hockey League struggle. It was the second victory for the Falcons over the Rangers this season, and enabled them to maintain their undefeated streak on home ice started early in November. Rangers were without the services of Earl Seibert, Doug Brennan and Fred Cook. They played with only five substitutes.

Bill Cook, scoring ace of the Rangers, was forced to play as a defenseman, teaming with "Ching" Johnson, but managed to break away long enough to score one of the two New York goals. Falcons scored twice in the first period, once in the second and once in the third. The summary:

DETROIT		RANGERS
Kilrea, Sorrell, Emms, lw		
rw, Desjardins, Milks, Dillon, W. Cook, Gainor		
Goodfellow, Cox, Lewis, c		c, Boucher, Somers
Aurie, Carson, Cooper, rw		
	lw, Keeling, Murdoch	
Noble, Smith, rd	ld, Johnson, Milks	
Young, Smith, ld	rd, W. Cook, Milks	
Connell, g	g, Rosch	

Score—Detroit 4, Rangers 2. Goals—Carson 2, Cox, Kilrea for Detroit; W. Cook, Keeling for Rangers. Assists—Emms for Detroit; Johnson for Rangers. Referees—J. O. Cleghorn and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The New York Americans held second place at the expense of the Canadian division leaders, Toronto Maple Leafs, last night, in the National Hockey League game at Madison Square Garden, winning by a score of 4 to 0.

Former Detroit wingmen, McInenly and Filmore, were chiefly responsible for the Americans' triumph. Playing as the second string, they accounted for three of the Americans' goals. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		TORONTO
Convey, McInenly, McVeigh, lw		
	rw, Finnigan, Conacher, Darragh	
Burch, Himes, Jeremiah, McVeigh, Brydge, c		
	c, Blair, Primeau, Darragh	
Lamb, Filmore, W. Kilrea, rw		
	lw, Cotton, Jackson, Gracie	
Ayres, Brydge, ld		
	rd, Clancy, Levinsky, Horner	
Dutton, Shields, rd	ld, Horner, Day	
Worters, g	g, Chabot	

Score—Americans 4, Toronto 0. Goals—McInenly 2, Filmore, Lamb for Americans. Assists—Himes 2, Brydge, McVeigh for Americans. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 18—The weakened Boston Bruins were unable to hold a two-goal lead against Canadiens Saturday and as the world's champions scored once in each of the second and third periods, forcing overtime, the teams were compelled to share a division of the points. The tie increased the Eruin's non-winning streak to seven games, five of which were ties. The summary:

BOSTON		CANADIENS
Cook, Galbraith, Touhey, lw		
	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie	
Barry, Chapman, c		
	c, Morenz, Lepine, Rivers	
Clapper, E. Burke, rw		
	lw, Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha	
Hitchman, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Munro	
Foster, Owen, rd	ld, M. Burke, Ledue	
Jackson, g	g, Hainsworth	

Score—Boston 2, Canadiens 2. Goals—E. Burke and Clapper for Boston; M. Burke and S. Mantha for Canadians. Assists—Chapman for Boston, Gagnon for Canadiens. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and J. C. Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—Another tie game was played at the Chicago Stadium here last night in the National Hockey League race. The Montreal Maroons came from behind twice to tie the Black Hawks and held them even during 10 minutes of overtime. The score was 3 to 3. Twice the Hawks beat Goalie Walsh in the first period with a clever passing attack in front of the net. First Lowrey batted in the puck, assisted by Thompson and Wentworth. Six minutes later, Thompson swooped in for a shot unassisted. Northcott scored the Maroons before a minute later, assisted by Smith and Ward. Northcott tied the score with a goal late in the second period, again assisted by Smith and Ward. Chicago took the lead again on Lowrey's goal after 17m. of the third session, and then Ward tied the count at 18m. 15s. The summary:

MONTREAL		CHICAGO
Trottier, Northcott, Siebert, lw		
	rw, Couture, March, Ingram	
Stewart, Smith, Phillips, c		
	c, Ripley, Cook, Lowrey	
Brydson, Ward, Robinson, rw		
	lw, Adams, Holmes, Thompson	
Conacher, Starr, ld	rd, Graham, Wentworth	
Wilcox, McVicar, rd	ld, Abel, Shea	
Walsh, g	g, Gardiner	

Score—Montreal Maroons 3, Chicago Black Hawks 3. Goals—Northcott 2, Ward for Montreal; Lowrey 2, Thompson for Chicago. Assists—Smith 3, Ward 2, Northcott for Montreal; Thompson 2, Wentworth and Ingram for Chicago. Referee—M. J. Bodden and G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Amherst 18, Williams 18.
Cornell (Ia.) 26, Minnesota 6.
P. S. M. 24, Johns Hopkins 6.
Harvard 25½, Springfield 4½.
Illinois 24, Missouri 8.
Iowa S. T. 20, Chicago 3.
Lehigh 24, Lafayette 4.
Michigan St. 14½, Michigan 13½.
Syracuse 21, Columbia 3.
West Point 28, Rutgers 4.
Yale Fr. 23, Brown Fr. 10
Yale 25, Brown 5.

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUETS RESULT

M. I. T. 6, Trinity 3

Providence Adds To Standing Lead

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	11	3	3	63	53	25
Boston	10	3	3	64	55	23
Bronx	8	4	5	45	40	20
New Haven	8	3	10	46	36	20
Philadelphia	8	3	7	39	40	19
Springfield	6	3	13	40	61	14

RESULTS JAN. 16

Boston 6, New Haven 2.
Providence 6, Philadelphia 1.
Bronx 6, Springfield 3.

RESULT JAN. 17

New Haven 3, Boston 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18—The New Haven Eagles evened their series with Bruin Cubs for the week by defeating them, 3 to 2, here last night. The crowd of over 3000 witnessed the hardest fought game ever seen on the ice here.

Within less than two minutes of playing Hughes made the first tally when the puck caromed off Joe Jerwa's stick. Dutkowski put New Haven in the lead, after Pratt had tied the score, on a play with Hughes. The period closed with Paddon scoring on a pass from Collings behind the net. Boyd took a pass from Runge for the last tally of the evening.

Coach Powers protested two decisions made by the goal judge and a change was made in the second period. In the third period Pratt was fined $10 for hitting the puck at Referee Jacobs. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		BOSTON
Burmister, Keating, Wilson, lw		
	rw, Boyd, Runge, Kwasnie	
Hughes, Jackson, Paddon, c		
	c, F. Jerwa, Weir, Conn	
Patterson, Kuhn, Collings, rw		
	lw, Klein, Sutherland	
Speyer, Radley, ld	rd, Pratt, Lane	
Dutkowski, Radley, rd	ld, J. Jerwa, Lane	
Roberts, g	g, Cude	

Score—New Haven 3, Bruin Cubs 2. Goals—Hughes, Dutkowski, Paddon for New Haven; Pratt, Boyd for Bruin Cubs. Assists—Klein 2, F. Jerwa 2, J. Jerwa, Sutherland, Runge for Cubs; Jackson, Speyer for New Haven. Referees—F. A. Synnott and A. C. Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 18—For the fourth time this season the Springfield Indians lost to the Bronx Tigers here Saturday night. The score was 5 to 2. The New Yorkers were held in check until the final minute of the second period when Boucher shot the first goal of the night. In the third period, play was wide open, the New Yorkers caging four more goals while Springfield was getting two. Robert Hughes, defense man from the Toronto amateur ranks, made his bow as a member of the local team. The summary:

BRONX		SPRINGFIELD
Boucher, Sheppard, Massecar, lw		
	rw, Heller, Saunders, Starr	
Jenkins, Pettinger, Grosvenor, c		
	c, Lyon, Maracle, McAdam	
Whittles, Chouinard, Asmundson, rw		
	lw, Heximer, Benson, Jarvis	
Picketts, Bourgeault, ld	rd, Himes, Hughes	
Pringle, Regan, rd	ld, Callighen	
Aitkenhead, g	g, Moore	

Score—Bronx 5, Springfield 2. Goals—Boucher, Jenkins, Massecar, Grosvenor and Chouinard for Bronx; Heller and Lyon for Springfield. Assists—Chouinard, Pettinger, Grosvenor and Regan for Bronx; Starr and Heller for Springfield. Referee—W. J. Stewart and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Jan. 18—Providence virtually played the Philadelphia Arrows off their feet to win a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena Saturday night, 6 goals to 1. It was the fourth straight setback for the Philadelphia team that only a few weeks ago led the league.

Close to 6000 persons saw the Rhode Island Reds bombard the net. Hart, at left wing, being one of the chief stars, with two goals and an assist. Philadelphia held the visitors to a 2-to-1 score in the first period, but wilted after that, the forward lines of the Reds being entirely too speedy and versatile for the fast slipping Philadelphians. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		PHILADELPHIA
Hart, L. Murray, lw		
	rw, Coulter, Buckles, Lowrey	
Gaudreault, Harrington, c		
	c, Andrews, King, Anderson	
Cormier, Giroux, Connor, rw		
	lw, Hudson, Kinsella, Pilkin	
Carson, Lesieur, ld	rd, Paulhus, Anderson	
Vail, Desmarais, rd	ld, Nichols, McCaffrey	
Beveridge, g	g, J. Murray	

Score—Providence 6, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Hart 2, L. Murray, Vail, Harrington and Gaudreault for Providence; Kinsella for Philadelphia. Assists—Giroux, Gaudreault and Hart for Providence. Referees—F. A. Synnott and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Bruin Cubs went on a scoring rampage at the Boston Garden Saturday night and defeated the New Haven Eagles, 6 to 2, in a Canadian-American Hockey League game, before some 12,000 excited fans. Referees Synnott and Jacobs were forced to call some 20 penalties throughout the game. The teams were tied at the end of the first period, but the Cubs took a lead of 3 to 2 going into the third period and added three more before the end of the game. Yank Boyd scored three goals and Klein, league leading scorer, registered two assists. The summary:

BOSTON		NEW HAVEN
Klein, Sutherland, lw		
	rw, Patterson, Kuhn, Collings	
F. Jerwa, Conn, Weir, c		
	c, Hughes, Jackson, Paddon	
Boyd, Kwasnie, Runge, rw		
	lw, Burmister, Keating, Wilson	
J. Jerwa, Weir, ld	rd, Dutkowski, Radley	
Pratt, Lane, rd	ld, Speyer, Radley	
Cude, g	g, Roberts	

Score—Bruin Cubs 6, New Haven 2. Goals—Boyd 3, Weir, Pratt, Runge for Bruin Cubs; Dutkowski, Patterson for New Haven. Assists—Klein 2, F. Jerwa 2, J. Jerwa, Sutherland, Runge for Cubs; Jackson, Speyer for New Haven. Referees—F. A. Synnott and A. C. Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SHORT HILLS LEADS CLASS B STANDING

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

NEW JERSEY GROUP

	Won	Lost	Match Won	Match Lost	P.C.
Short Hills Club	3	1	13	7	.750
Montclair Ath. C.	2	2	9	11	.500
Essex C. of Newark	2	2	9	11	.500
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	1	3	10	10	.250

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Short Hills Club, by the slightest of margins, climbed up into the lead in the New Jersey Group series of the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship yesterday, when the second half started. Playing on its own courts, where the New Jersey title tourney will be played next week, its players won the odd match to defeat Montclair Athletic Club, previously tied with the leaders, to win the round 3 to 2.

Elizabeth Town & Country Club, visiting Essex Club of Newark, captured its initial victory of the series, 5 to 0, from the home club five, though most of the matches were close. This pushed the losers out of a tie for the lead. The summary:

METROPOLITAN CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—NEW JERSEY GROUP—

Fourth Round

SHORT HILLS CLUB 3, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 2

Schuyler Van Voohten, Short Hills, defeated J. A. Sinsheimer, Montclair, 15—7, 15—4.

H. T. Markwald, Short Hills, defeated G. F. Charshee, Montclair, 15—6, 15—6.

J. F. Calanan, Montclair, defeated G. L. Lewis, Short Hills, 16—15, 15—4, 14—11.

E. L. Winpenny, Montclair, defeated L. P. Bayard, Short Hills, 15—6, 5—15, 15—6.

Reynolds Clark, Short Hills, defeated A. G. Sidman, Montclair, 18—16, 15—1.

ELIZABETH TOWN & COUNTRY CLUB 5, ESSEX CLUB 0

Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth, defeated Frank C. Hart, Essex, 15—13, 18—17, 18—15.

M. H. Westerfield, Elizabeth, defeated J. M. Scheerer, Essex, 15—12, 12—15, 15—13.

J. N. DeRaismes, Elizabeth, defeated R. M. Shanley, Essex, 15—8, 15—6.

W. J. Mackey, Elizabeth, defeated Paul Scheerer, Essex, 17—15, 15—8, 15—9.

Pitser Miller, Elizabeth, defeated E. M. Douglas, Essex, 15—14, 15—10.

NAVY SWIMMERS EASY WINNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 18—The United States Naval Academy won both the swimming meet and water polo game from the College of the City of New York here Saturday afternoon, in Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League contests. The Navy took the swimming meet, 46 to 35, and won at water polo, 55 to 17. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '32, Naval Academy; N. B. Dreis '33, Naval Academy, second; Louis Abelson '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—24.1s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. M. Mustin '33, Naval Academy; Louis Abelson '33, C. C. N. Y., second; Jesse Reiner '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—57.1s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. E. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y.; L. M. Mustin '32, Naval Academy, second; J. T. West '32, Naval Academy, third. Time—3m. 24.6s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. E. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y.; P. D. Ashworth '33, Naval Academy, second; Samuel Bertinet '33, Naval Academy, third. Time—6m. 29.3s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by R. K. Atkins '33, Naval Academy; W. E. Townsend '32, Naval Academy, second; Sidney Richman '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1m. 46s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Eugene Sigel '33, C. C. N. Y.; P. H. Torrey Jr. '32, Naval Academy, second; J. L. Jordan '33, Naval Academy, third. Time—3m. 51.9s.

Fancy Dives—Won by MacLean '32, Naval Academy; Julius Meltzer '34, C. C. N. Y., second; Robert Gomberg '34, C. C. N. Y., third. Winner's points—83.4.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Naval Academy (R. O. Greene '32, N. B. Davis '33, P. L. Ashworth '33, R. W. Thompson Jr. '33); C. C. N. Y., second. Time—3m. 53s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 18—By taking four first places, including a victory in the relay, the University of Pennsylvania swimming team defeated Rutgers University here Saturday, 42 to 28. Penn also won the water polo match, 51 to 37. It was an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League meet.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Penn.; E. A. Jones '34, Rutgers, second; Robert Sewell Jr. '34, Penn., third. Time—25 1-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers; W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Penn., second. Time—58.1s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers; H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Penn., second; W. T. Grandy '32, Penn., third. Time—3m. 24.1s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spencer '32, Rutgers; H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Penn., second; B. E. Marshall '33, Penn., third. Time—5m. 7.1s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. A. Hanff Jr. '34, Penn.; W. C. Weeks '32, Penn., second; John Ziemba '32, Rutgers, third. Time—1m. 57.1s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Walter Spencer '32, Rutgers; G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Penn., second; Miller, Penn., third. Time—2m. 38.2s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. T. Grandy '32, Penn.; John Ziemba '32, Rutgers, second; E. W. Roberts '33, Rutgers, third. Winner's points—85.6.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Penn. (W. T. Grandy '32, W. C. Weeks '32, H. U. Strong Jr. '33, W. C. Stinson Jr. '32); Rutgers, second. Time—3m. 49.3s.

MORRISON WINS FIRST PRIZE

AGUA CALIENTE, Mexico, Jan. 18 (AP)—Fred Morrison from Culver City, Calif., won the richest golfing stake yesterday, the $15,000 Agua Caliente open, by playing the final 18 holes in 73, one over par, for a 72-hole grand total of 284. The good-natured professional won the $5000 first prize in his initial appearance in big money tournament golf play. Two strokes behind Morrison came Gene Sarazen of New York, who won the first Agua Caliente open in 1930, then worth $25,000. Sarazen took second place money of $2500. His final round was played in 72, even par, which with his previous cards of 70—72—72 gave him 286 strokes.

WOLF WINS TITLE AGAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Harry F. Wolf is once more the holder of the Clyde Martin Memorial trophy, as the result of his final-round victory over Edward R. Larigan of the Crescent Athletic Club at the Yale Club on Saturday. The United States title holder took all three of the games, the entire match lasting 46 minutes, or an average of 15 minutes a game. The score was 15—11, 17—14, 15—10.

OTT SIGNS CONTRACT

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Mel Ott, the former "Boy Wonder" of the New York Giants outfield, is the first of the 1932 holdouts to bounce back into line. Ott's signed contract was received Saturday by Secretary Jim Tierney of the Giants, along with that of Carl Hubbell, one of the club's star southpaw pitchers. Ott's was mailed from his winter home at Gretna, La., Hubbell's from Meeker, Okla.

TILSON TO COACH V. P. I.

BLACKSBURG, Va., Jan. 18 (AP)—The Athletic Council of Virginia Polytechnic Institute Saturday announced the appointment of Summer D. (Tex) Tilson, as line coach of varsity football. Former V. P. I. star, for the last nine years, Tilson has been line coach at Davidson College. He recently declined the position of head coach at Davidson.

DODD GIVEN BASEBALL POST

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18 (AP)—Bobby Dodd, who formerly starred in the football backfield of the University of Tennessee and who last year coached Georgia School of Technology's football backfield, has been named varsity baseball and freshman basketball coach by the Georgia Tech athletic committee.

MRS. HOLMAN WINS TITLE

Mrs. Ralph Holman, the former Aurine Boynton, won the woman's Massachusetts squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club of Boston over the week-end by defeating Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, defending champion, 15—10, 15—9, 15—8.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Brown 4, Northeastern 2.
Princeton 4, Dartmouth 0.
Wesleyan 3, Conn. Aggies 1.
West Point 9, St. Stephens 0.
Yale 4, Boston U. 2.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

West Point 22, N. Y. A. C. 14.

Green Takes Lead, Downing Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 18—Through the brilliant playing of Capt. William T. McCall '32 and Jacob K. Edwards '34, who both play the same position, the Dartmouth College basketball team soundly defeated Princeton University, 31 to 13, here Saturday night and moved into first place undisputed in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. The summary:

DARTMOUTH		PRINCETON
Stangle, Smart, lf	rg, Lord, Ceppi, Bessire	
McCall, Edwards, rf	lg, Rosenbaum	
Mackey, Prince, Barrett, c		
	c, Larsen, Robinson	
Kramer, Miller, Burch, lg		
	rf, Seibert, Goodpasture	
Kraszewski, Britten, rg		
	lf, Fairman, Helm, Willett	

Score—Dartmouth College 31, Princeton University 13. Goals from floor—Edwards 5, Mc

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Adventures of Little Polar Bear Cub

By ADELE S. BAILEY

CHAPTER III

IT SEEMED to Little Bear Cub the next morning that he had barely shut his eyes when Little Grizzly gave him a poke in the back and shouted right in his ear, "It is time to get up! The birds are singing!"

Little Bear Cub said, "Ouff," turned over, opened his eyes and gave a sniff. What was that savory smell coming from the kitchen? Suddenly he knew—FISH! "Dear me," thought Little Bear, "it *is* time for me to get up!"

Mrs. Grizzly was preparing breakfast, for everyone was up except Little Bear Cub, and you may be certain it wasn't long before he was eating fresh fish which Mr. Grizzly and Father Polar Bear had caught that very morning.

As soon as breakfast was over Mrs. Grizzly told Little Grizzly that she had a number of chores for him to do.

"Why not let me help, too?" Little Bear Cub spoke up, quickly.

"Yes," Mother Polar Bear said, "why not let us help?"

"No," Mrs. Grizzly replied firmly. "You and Little Bear are visitors. I want Little Bear Cub to go out into the woods and have a good time; some other day Little Grizzly can join him.

"Then, too, you folks are not accustomed to our climate, and it will be wise for you to keep rather quiet at first, because you will find it very warm." And, indeed, before the day was over Mother Polar Bear quite agreed.

* * *

Little Bear Cub ran off to play in the woods. He decided that he would go first to see Mr. Rabbit, little Grizzly's friend, but to his disappointment, Mr. Rabbit was not at home. But what could you expect on such a beautiful day!

Little Cub ran around in the woods. Suddenly a voice called out, "Who are you, anyway?" Little Bear Cub looked up, and there, swinging on the very tip-top branch of a tree, sat a bird with a very red breast.

"I am Little Polar Cub from the North Pole."

"Sorry," continued the saucy bird, "but I have never heard of you—and just where is the North Pole?"

By this time, Little Bear Cub was almost angry. What right had this strange bird to address him in such an insolent manner? He had a good mind to climb that tree and show him just what was what!

First, however, he called out, "Pray, who are you?"

"Wouldn't you like to know?" sang the pert bird.

This was *too* much. Little Bear started toward the tree, when who should appear from behind the stone wall but sly old Mr. Fox. Trust Mr. Fox to be "Johnny-on-the-spot" when trouble was brewing, people said.

* * *

Little Bear Cub was not altogether pleased when that long slim nose peeked over the wall, for somehow or other he felt that Mr. Fox would only make matters worse. And he did.

Mr. Fox climbed up on the wall.

"I never saw *you* before. Who are you?" he demanded in his most impudent manner.

"I am Little Polar Bear Cub," Little Cub repeated.

"What of it!" remarked Mr. Fox in his most sarcastic voice.

Little Bear had a good mind to walk away and leave that disagreeable bird with the red breast and Mr. Fox to enjoy their own company, when he felt something hit him in the back. He took no notice; he did not wish to give them the satisfaction of knowing that he had felt it.

"Now," thought Little Bear, "I know how disagreeable they all are."

Little Bear Cub had come out on this wonderful fall morning to have a good time, and *this* was the kind of a time he was having in the strange new wood!

Things were certainly going from bad to worse; soon there would be a "free-for-all."

Little Bear Cub had almost made up his mind to turn and fight his tormentors, when Mr. Rabbit came along.

"How do you do, little stranger?" Mr. Rabbit said in a kindly voice. "Having a good time on this glorious morning, with your new friends?"

"Oh, WONDERFUL!" Little Bear exclaimed in a big voice.

He wanted all the people of the wood to hear; and he looked right at Fox and Robin Redbreast.

When Mr. Rabbit caught sight of the big black spot on Little Bear's white coat, "Oh," he said, "what a shame!

"Come along with me and I will clean it off for you; I have a wonderful cleanser, that will be just the thing."

Now, don't you suppose Mr. Robin Redbreast and Mr. Fox felt ashamed of themselves? I hope so, and probably they did.

Later, when Mr. Rabbit was cleaning Little Bear's white coat, he said, "I am glad you are enjoying your new friends." Mr. Rabbit laughed as he said it.

Little Bear Cub gave him a quick look. Did Mr. Rabbit know how the people of the wood had treated him? Anyway Little Bear decided to tell him how unkind they had been.

"I suspected as much," said Mr. Rabbit, as Little Cub finished his tale of woe, "and that is why I spoke and laughed as I did."

Little Bear Cub looked surprised. "Why?" he asked.

"Because," Mr. Rabbit explained, "one of the secrets of getting along with strange people who tease you is to keep your temper whatever happens. Now, of course, they all know that you are a newcomer, and the polite thing to do would be to treat you kindly. But, people don't always do what they should. If they see that they can make you angry and unhappy, they are liable to do it again. Fortunately, when you left, Mr. Robin Redbreast and Mr. Fox did not know whether you were hurt or not; you left them guessing. And by this time they are, I hope, very ashamed of themselves."

Mrs. Rabbit invited Little Bear Cub to remain for dinner. Little Bear Cub said, "Thank you very much, I should like to stay, but I ought to run home and tell my mother."

"No need to do that," said Mrs. Rabbit "I will call her on the telephone."

"What's a telephone?" Little Cub asked Mrs. Rabbit.

"Come with me and I will show you," Mrs. Rabbit replied.

Little Bear Cub watched Mrs. Rabbit with interest as she picked up a queer looking object. She held something to her ear, while she spoke into the other end of the odd instrument.

"Hello, is this Mrs. Grizzly? How do you do? Isn't this a beautiful day? This is Mrs. Rabbit speaking. Little Polar Bear Cub is here, and I want him to remain for dinner. He didn't want to stay unless his mother knew. I am going to let Little Cub speak to you over the phone." Mrs. Rabbit handed Little Cub the telephone.

"Hello, hello, is this you, Little Polar Cub! It is all right for you to have dinner with Mrs. Rabbit; I will tell your mother where you are."

* * *

Little Bear Cub was so excited and thrilled over hearing Mrs. Grizzly's voice come through the strange "telephone" that he was scarcely able to say "Thank you" and "Good-by." Then, he exclaimed to Mrs. Rabbit, "Is this one of the wonderful new inventions? To think that I heard Mrs. Grizzly's voice!"

Little Bear enjoyed everything that Mrs. Rabbit had cooked, especially the green leaves, which were new to him. Mr. Rabbit told him they were lettuce leaves and very good to eat. He added that every Rabbit ate them. As they ended the dinner with berries for dessert, Mr. Rabbit asked, "Please tell us and our Little Jack Rabbit about your trip from the North Pole."

Then Little Cub spoke up quickly, "We, too, have berries at the North Pole. And we have mosquitoes too, just as you do, here in the United States. You will hardly believe it, but as we were waiting at Bear Lake for the bearplane to arrive from the Rockies, we were set upon by swarms of them. I wanted to explore the woods that were near the shore of Bear Lake, but Father and Mother thought I might get lost. And Father Bear told me that if I wanted something to do, I could drive the pests away."

"So you have mosquitoes so far north, too," Mr. Rabbit remarked. "I am surprised to hear that."

"What did you use to drive them away?" asked Little Jack Rabbit.

"I found a pine bough and waved it around," said Little Cub.

After they had left the dinner table, Little Bear played with Little Jack Rabbit. Then, an hour or so later, it was time for Little Cub to go home. As he was leaving, Mrs. Rabbit said, "You must come again soon, Little Cub." And, turning to Father Rabbit, she said, "You walk part of the way home with Little Polar Cub."

Little Cub turned to Mrs. Rabbit and said, "Thank you, Mrs. Rabbit, for a wonderful time, and please let Little Jack Rabbit come and play with me soon."

As he walked toward home with Mr. Rabbit he thought, "If everyone in the world were as kind as the Rabbits, what a wonderful world it would be!"

[To be continued next Monday]

Treasure-Trove For Little Folk

A CHILDREN'S LENDING LIBRARY — Wide World

This library is like the usual subscription library, except for one thing: It is for children only. It has lately been opened at Connaught Street, London, Eng., for boy and girl readers between the ages of 7 and 16. The books are of all sorts, from early works by Seton Merriman to the latest authorities on wireless and aviation, and were carefully chosen by a distinguished committee of men and women. Here are two little patrons enjoying this new treasure-trove. It is quite a problem to make a choice.

Cozy Den For a Pack of Cub Scouts

"BOBCATS," "wolves," "bears," and "lions" had all come together on a rainy night to have a big time in their new den. Big Chief "Akela" was there to tell them more about the rules and secrets of their pack.

"What's the sign?" asked Chief Akela.

Immediately bobcats, wolves, bears, and lions lifted two fingers high to give the sign, for they were really not wolves or bears at all, but Cub Scouts all dressed in their dark blue uniforms with bright yellow neckerchiefs.

"Ears of the wolf," one Cub whispered to the visitor, and then explained that the sign was two fingers held up straight and erect, representing a wolf's ears. In Indian sign language, this meant "intelligence," or "mental sharpness," or wisdom.

"Webelos." That's the name of the tribe, for many things in "cubbing," you know, are based on Indian language and ways. Just as the Indian boy watched for chances to help with the "man things" of the tribe, so Cub Scouts learn to do things in order to fit into the grown-up world. The little Indian boy found happiness in simple ways, and used to make things with his hands out of just what was about him. In the same way the Cub Scout today tries to play a worthy part in the world. Of course boys today are in a different setting. They have no wild animals about them, but they have other dangers which they must guard against.

On this rainy night, Chief Akela was teaching the Cub Scouts more about the secrets and laws of the pack. Not every pack has a nice warm den to gather in like this pack No. 3876 in Chicago. Harold Gulbransen is their Cub Master or "Chief Akela," and one day he told them that if they would help they might make a den room out of the basement of the bungalow where he lives.

* * *

How they worked to furnish the room! First the old coal bin was partitioned off. Then each boy scurried about to do his bit. One Cub made a little bookcase with open shelves out of an old box. When he had painted it green, it was just the thing for soap carvings. You should see how sedate the white airplanes, Indian heads, sailboats, and dogs looked with their finely carved lines showing against the green bookcase.

For seats, a father of one of the Cubs gave four brown wooden benches where the boys can sit and read, or whittle, or carve. On one wall they hung a huge knot board. So many different kinds of knots you could never imagine unless you were a Scout. A granny knot, bowline, slip knot, sheep shank, twist knot, double chain and some 42 others. These are really for Scouts but the Cubs are already beginning to tie the easier ones.

* * *

"Do your best" is the Cub motto, and they did. When finished, their den room was cozy and comfortable. Many an evening now sees lions and bears and wolves slipping down a narrow sidewalk immediately after dinner to the back of the bungalow. Then they turn into a side door and down to the basement den. On this particular rainy night they were initiating their new library. Each boy's family had donated several books and this night they were choosing their favorites while "Chief Akela" marked their names on cards.

In the summer time Cubs go hiking and picnicking, and enjoy all kinds of out-of-door sports. Once they slept out in a tent under the stars at the end of a long hike. Last summer one boy, Edward Erdmann, made a lean-to in his backyard out of reeds, sumac and milkweed stalks placed vertically side by side. On holidays such as Lincoln's Birthday the Cubs can be counted on to do something to honor their nation's heroes.

Animal Puzzle

Find Four Playmates of These Animals Hidden in This Picture.

In Winter Time

A cheery little bird
Sits in the bare oak tree,
And though the snow falls fast,
Is happy as can be.

He does not seem to mind
The cold that winter brings,
And in the leafless tree,
The little bird still sings.

He knows that spring will come,
And when his coat grows white
With snow, he shakes it off,
And sings with all his might.

Around the house we hear
The North Wind when he roars;
He thinks it is great fun
To rattle all the doors.

Then off he likes to go,
And races down the street,
While at his flying heels
There follows snow and sleet.

It always seems to us,
On such a stormy day,
Inside our house is such
A pleasant place to stay.

EMILIE BLACKMORE SEAVY.

A Home-Made Jungle

ONE of the jolliest forms of indoor pastime is to make yourself a jungle complete with every kind of wild animal life of story-book fame. With a little trouble and patience this is not a difficult matter for any boy or girl to undertake.

First of all take a large, shallow wooden box, and fill the bottom with fine sand or mold. Make a hillock of mold at one end, putting a grayish-colored pebble here and there to give a rocklike formation. In between these sow the mound thickly with grass seeds, sprinkling handfuls of the seed in different parts of the sanded bottom as well. Keep these well moistened, and in a few weeks they will form fine clumps of grass which, if cut into unequal lengths, will give the untidy growth in keeping with jungle-land.

Small branches and twigs planted here and there among the grass clumps make excellent trees. These can be fixed into position by boring holes in the bottom of the box just large enough to hold the branches firmly. For foliage nothing could be better than artificial leaves cut out of green paper and glued to the stems.

In a small clearing at the base of the hillock make the animals' drinking pool. An oval-shaped mirror is all that is necessary, and a realistic touch can be given by cutting out tiny fish in silver paper and pasting them on the underneath surface of the glass.

The next step is to make your animals. Models for jungle beasts will be found in old books, magazines, and even newspapers. If these cannot be cut out as they are, copy them by means of transfer paper onto thin cardboard. When cutting these out be very careful to leave a small piece of extra cardboard at the end of each leg. In order to make the animals stand up, cut an oblong strip of cardboard and paint it grass green, making slits in it where you want the animals' legs to come. Push the extra bit of cardboard you left on the legs through these slits, and stick the edges down underneath. If this is done carefully, the animals will balance themselves, and stand up or lie down as the case may be. A little artificial moss arranged round the legs of the animals completely hides the cardboard bases.

When all the jungle beasts are ready, color them with paints or crayons, and then arrange them in the jungle and round the drinking pool. To secure a really good effect the animals should be arranged in such a fashion as to appear to be in their own home setting. For instance, crocodiles always live near the water's edge, and the wild deer would look very jolly standing on the hillock. Lions and tigers prowl among the long grasses, while giraffes and elephants like the friendly shelter of trees. If a family group of monkeys, and a gayly colored bird or two could be arranged in the branches, they would add greatly to the effect.

Many are the adventures and games that can be played with such a fine home-made toy. Above all it has this added advantage. Nothing in it is permanently fixed; the scenery and the animals can be changed at will, so that the jungle of tomorrow may be quite different from that of yesterday.

Mail Bag

Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Editor:

My daddy and I went to see the U. S. S. Constitution when she was at Miami. It was the day after Christmas and the sailors had built an imitation chimney and fireplace and had hung up two stockings and had a nice Christmas tree.

It was very interesting to me because my daddy was once in the navy and was on a ship called the Birmingham.

The Constitution is the biggest sail ship I have ever seen. I hope every child who has an opportunity to see her when she comes to their city will go to see her. I saw a picture of her in the Monitor.

I am 8 years old and have gone to the Christian Science Sunday school since I was two.

I have a baby brother. His name is Peter. I have never seen snow although I have been to Cleveland twice to visit my grandparents, but that was in summer time. I love Florida. We have five grapefruit trees and two orange trees in our garden. I also have a fish pond.

I like Snubs and Waddles. Please have a Milly-Molly-Mandy story soon!

Paul R.

Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

We live near Franklin Park and the other day I stopped there and learned about Tony and Waddle.

How would you like to weigh 4½ tons? Well, that's what Tony, 22 years old, weighs. And Waddie, 70 years old, weighs 3½ tons. They are Indian elephants. Happy, the hippo, weighs 2½ tons.

The elephants have two meals a day, consisting of hay, vegetables, and bread. Happy has only one meal a day.

Many happy wishes for 1932.

Ruth G.

Darlington, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I am making scrapbooks for four little boys, and for these I have clipped from the Monitor "All Nature," "I Record Only the Sunny Hours," true stories from the Children's Corner and many other interesting articles. In fact, the books are made up entirely from The Christian Science Monitor.

At first, using tube paste, I found the mounting none too easy, although I had spent quite a few years mounting photos in a studio. Then it came to me to try the paste used by most paperhangers. It comes in powder form and after being mixed into a thin paste with water, it is most successful. It is not sticky, and if it should ooze over the edge of the clipping, it does not mar or stain the leaf in any way.

Possibly you might like to make mention of the paste in the Monitor on the Children's Page. Most kiddies like to cut and paste, but mothers do not appreciate the after-effects of sticky paste.

I have been a reader of the Monitor ever since the first copy and I am so grateful for such a wonderful newspaper.

Bertha L. B.

[No doubt many other scrapbook artists will be interested in this useful piece of advice.—Ed.]

Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Editor:

The Ouachita River flows through the town we live in. It is considered a very beautiful river. We have a house boat and take many trips on the river. Sometimes we spend the night.

I can swim the length of the swimming pool, which is about 200 feet. My little four-year-old brother can also swim.

We have a scrapbook and paste in it many of the Monitor stories. I should like to correspond with girls my age (8).

Laura Morris F.

Parsons Green, London, England

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to you. We have moved to Parsons Green to be near my new school, and we like it very much. I go to Lady Margaret's Secondary School and we have a different teacher for every subject.

I have had a lot of pets—pigeons, a cat, a dog, white mice, and I hope to have a rabbit. I will tell you something about each one. The pigeons' names were Peter and Paul. They flew away. The cat's name was Sandy and I did love him. The mice were black and white, and they had a little house and a bedroom, and, would you believe it, they had six pink babies! And now comes my darling, Floss; she is a water Spaniel chocolate Clumber, and if there is any water at hand she's there.

I am inclosing a card which I hope you will like. I am,

Ver-

[Those were beautiful words on the card. Thank you, Vera.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

May R. S. (5), Pleasantville, N. J.
Marian M. (6), Portage, Wash.
Vivian S. (9), Berwyn, Ill.—Especially from Switzerland.
Shirley E. (10), Gary, Ind.
Audrey W. (10), Oakland, Calif.
Dorothy W. (10), Oakland, Calif.
Betty Ann B. (10), Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Phyllis R. (10), Hollywood, Calif.
Betty Jean E. (11), Tacoma, Wash.
Laura May H. (11), Torrance, Calif.—From foreign lands.
Rosanna H. (11), Torrance, Calif.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. (Thank you for sending the verses, Rosanna.—Ed.)

BOYS

Philip T. (10), Berkeley, Calif.—From England, Australia, Russia and Union of South Africa.
Buddy K. (10), Logansport, Ind.—Exchange stamps.
Eugene S. (10), Wilmington, Del.

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STOCKS DRIFT ALONG WITHOUT MUCH ACTIVITY

Rail Issues Lead Market to Lower Level in Slow Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—The stock market was unable to find its way through a confusion of speculative opinion in Wall Street today.

Prices drifted uncertainly in sluggish trading. Strength in wheat, and the pressing of shorts in a few stocks, imparted a fairly firm tone at times, but in the main, the price movement was narrow and indecisive.

Selling of the railroad shares eventually gave the entire stock market a heavy tone. The indecisive price movement in the earlier hours was succeeded by a slow decline which canceled a rise of nearly 2 points in U. S. Steel. Union Pacific dropped 4 and New York Central 3.

Leaders off 2 or more included American Can, American Telephone, Santa Fe, New Haven and Southern Pacific.

Transactions approximated 1,500,000 shares.

With expectations that several days would be required finally to enact the Reconstruction Finance Corporation measure, and to conclude an agreement on railroad wages, brokerage quarters were inclined to feel that a drifting market was about the best that could be expected for the time being. Financial quarters are chiefly concerned, at the moment, over the Reconstruction measure, and the rail wage conference.

Foreign Exchange

Strength of the French franc and the Holland florin in the foreign exchange markets led to expectations of a fresh outflow of gold from New York, but international banking quarters were doubtful if anything like the torrent of last autumn would materialize.

Bankers said the bearish speculation in dollar exchange abroad was based upon such an obvious misconception of the credit expansion planned in this country that it probably would be short-lived. They reiterated that the credit expansion planned could scarcely be interpreted as more than anti-deflationary, and certainly not inflation as Europe understands it.

The high premium on U. S. Steel in the loan crowd made the short position expensive, and prompted considerable covering. Some professional traders feel that a technical setback is due, and have put out short lines on that theory. The premium was explained as presumably reflecting the withdrawal of substantial amount of stock from the market by investment purchases, and the disinclination of some brokers to loan stocks for bearish operations.

The money market was plentifully supplied, and outside call money was offered as low as 2 per cent, contrasted with 2¼ late last week. The official rate remained at 2½.

Bond Market Irregular

Caution was the watchword in the bond market today with trading in corporate issues tending toward dullness and irregularity.

United States Government obligations exhibited some strength, and raised their prices moderately. There was a large turnover in Liberty 4¼s and the Treasury's rose briskly at times.

Railroad mortgages generally marked time while waiting for news from the wage reduction conference in Chicago. Most of the low-priced liens, which have advanced from 10 to 25 points in the last few weeks, softened somewhat, but on the whole they retained the greater part of their gains.

Among the carrier bonds fractionally higher were Atchison 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, New York Central 5s, and St. Louis & San Francisco 4½s. Baltime & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Nickel Plate 4½s eased.

There was little activity in the utility and industrial sections. Gas and electric loans were firm. Armour & Co. 4½s steadied and Shell Union Oil 5s were higher. Some losses, however, were registered by Dodge Brothers 6s, International Match 5s, and American Smelting 5s.

Most of the foreign loans were soft, Uruguay 6s losing 3½ points, and some of the German corporate issues declining. German Government 5½s and 7s were down around a point. British 5½s and Japanese 6½s were off moderately.

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION'S CASH POSITION IMPROVED

The preliminary balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1931, indicates Household Finance Corporation had ratio of current assets to current liabilities of approximately 2.4 to 1, practically the same as a year ago.

Current assets of nearly $52,000,000 and current liabilities of nearly $22,000,000 as of Dec. 31, compared with current assets of $45,557,637 and current liabilities of $18,459,548, Dec. 31, 1930. Cash of approximately $5,600,000 at the end of last year $6,500,000 at the end of last year of 1930.

During the last two months of 1931 Household reduced its notes payable to banks and others by almost $4,000,000 to approximately $20,100,000 at the end of the year. This was effected with only a slight reduction in installment notes receivable. Capital stock and surplus during 1931 increased about $3,500,000 to approximately $29,000,000.

Installment notes receivable outstanding at the end of the year amounted to roughly $45,000,000, an increase of 10 per cent over $40,652,470 at the end of 1930.

TRUST COMPANIES MERGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Authorization for merging Chatham & Phenix Bank & Trust Company with Manufacturers Trust Company, thus forming an institution with resources of nearly $800,000,000 was given today by stockholders of both institutions. Consolidated plans previously accepted by the directorates were approved by the two groups of stockholders. The new bank will be called Manufacturers Trust Company.

DIVIDEND ACTION DEFERRED

Oil Shares, Incorporated, deferred action indefinitely on the preferred dividend due at this time. In the two preceding quarters dividends of 30 cents each were paid.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stocks	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 18	Last Jan. 15
14¼	8	Abitibi Pow & P	300	9¼	8¼	8¼	
25½	3½	Adams Express	900	3½	3	3	3¼
33½	22½	Adams Millis	100	24½	23½	23½	23½
11¾	3	Advance Rumley	400	3¾	3	3	3
20	13½	1.60 Affiliated Prod	1200	15¾	14¼	14½	14¾
109⅝	47¾	4½† Air Reduction	1400	54	52	53	54
25¾	7	.05 Alaska-Juneau	2400	15¾	13	13½	13¾
13¾	1½	Allegheny Corp	3800	2	1¾	1¾	2
12¾	6	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	8	8½	8½	8¾
13¾	6	Allegheny pf xw	100	6	6	6	6
182⅝	64	.01 Allied Chem	1000	72¾	69¾	70	71¾
43¾	10½	.50 Allis Chalmers	1900	13¾	13½	13¾	13⅞
4¼	¾	Am Beet Sugar	100	¾	¾	¾	
66	13½	1.00 Am Brake ShF	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
135¾	58½	.01 Am Can	16300	64½	61¾	61½	63⅞
30¾	10	Am Car & Fdy	400	15½	13¾	13¾	14
83	30½	7 Am Car & F pf	200	32¾	31¾	31¾	31½
13⅜	4¾	Am Chain	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
48⅞	20½	.01 Am Chicle	200	35	35	35	34½
33½	7¾	Am European	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
51¾	9½	Am & For Pow	4100	9¾	7¾	7¾	8⅛
99	18	6 Am & For Pow 5	100	22	22	22	
70¾	10	Am & For Pw 3pf	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
10¾	4	1 Am Hawaiian	100	4	4	4	
21⅝	10½	3 Am Ice	300	14¾	14½	14½	15
77¾	43	6 Am Ice pf	200	53	53	53	
56	5	Am International	2400	6½	6¼	6¾	6⅝
22	¾	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
38⅝	5	Am Locomotive	200	8¾	8¾	9¼	9¾
84¾	29½	7 Am Loco pf	400	35	33	33	35¼
7	1½	Am Mach & Met	400	3¼	3	3¼	3
25⅞	4⅛	Am Metal	1200	6	6	6	
69⅜	14¾	Am Metal 8%	50	15½	15½	15½	15½
64½	11⅝	1 Am Power & Lt	2600	15¾	14⅝	15	15⅞
21½	5	.60 Am Radiator	7700	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
37⅞	9¾	Am Rolling Mill	600	9¼	8¾	8¾	9
1⅝	⅛	Am Ship & Com	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
84½	17½	.80 Am Smelt & Ref	2800	18¾	18	18⅝	18¾
1¾	¾	Am Solvents & C	1100	¾	¾	¾	¾
31½	5	Am Steel Fdries	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
48¼	33	3½† Am Stores	200	35	35	35	
60	34½	4 Am Sugar Ref	2900	31⅞	27	28	32
105½	84½	7 Am Sug Ref pf	300	93¾	81½	81½	93
201¾	113¼	9 Am Tel & Tel	28600	128⅞	118½	118⅞	121½
60¾	22½	3 Am Wat W&El	1400	30⅞	28¾	28¾	30⅝
40	15½	Am Woolen pf	2600	21⅞	20¾	20¾	21¼
45½	19½	Am Zinc Lead pf	100	23	23	23	11½
43¾	9¼	Anaconda Cop	4600	11⅜	10⅜	11	11⅛
36	13	2.40 Anchor Cop	100	13	13	13	13
4½	¾	Armour Ill A	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9⅞	¾	Armour Ill B	2300	¾	¾	¾	¾
47	5½	Armour Ill pf	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
9	1⅜	Arnold Constable	400	2	1¾	1¾	2
28⅞	1¼	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
29⅝	5¾	Asso Dry Goods	2300	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅝
202½	70¼	6 Atchison T & SF	1300	89¾	87	87¼	89¼
108¼	78	5 Atchison pf	500	88	85	85	
23¾	8⅝	1 Atl Refining	1200	10¼	9⅛	9⅝	10¾
295½	84½	4† Auburn Auto	16800	147¾	139	139¼	148
2½	⅛	Auto Sales	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6¼	2	Aviation Corp Del	1100	3	2⅝	2⅝	

—B—

27½	4⅝	Baldwin Loco	800	8¼	7½	7½	7¾
104½	15	Baldwin Loco pf	130	26⅛	25¼	26⅛	26
87½	14	Balt & Ohio	8500	20	18	18	20
80½	25	4 Balt & Ohio pf	300	38⅛	34	38	40
66½	18	3½ Bangor & Aroos	300	22	22	22	23
14½	4	Barnsdall A	1300	5¾	5	5	5¾
81	37	4 Beatrice Cream	400	42	41¾	41¾	
111	90	7 Beatrice Cr pf	100	95	95	95	
80¾	54½	4.81 Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	
25¾	5	1 Bendix Aviation	6300	18½	17	17	18
48¼	19¾	2 Best & Co	800	23⅜	22½	23½	23½
70¾	17¼	2 *Bethlehem Steel	5800	22¼	20⅝	20¾	21¼
82½	50	7 Blumenthal pf	30	80	80	80	
43	14½	1½ Bohn Alum & Br	900	22	19	19	19¾
36¼	14	5† Bon Ami A	100	40	40	40	
76½	35⅜	3† Borden	7600	38⅞	37¾	37¾	38⅜
30¾	9	1 Borg Warner	2000	11	10½	10½	10¾
22¾	7½	1 Briggs Mfg	1100	9¼	8¾	8½	9
5¼	⅜	Brockway	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
60¾	21½	4 Brooklyn Man T	14300	29¾	27¾	27¾	28¼
94¼	61	6 Brooklyn M T pf	400	74	73	74	
13⅜	6½	Brooklyn Queens	1100	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
9½	1⅜	Bruns Terminal	600	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20½	3¼	Bucyrus Erie	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5⅝	1½	Budd Mfg	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
13	2⅜	Budd Wheel	500	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
51	13¼	Buns Bros A	100	25	25	25	
32¼	10	1 Burroughs Add	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
104	50	7 Bush Term deb	410	60	60	60	
1¾	¾	Butte & Superior	100	¾	¾	¾	
20⅝	3	Butterick	100	4	4	4	4
69¾	10⅞	Byers	2900	15⅝	12⅞	13⅞	14¾

—C—

17⅜	2⅞	Calumet & Hecla	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
45	10⅜	1.20 Canada Dry	600	12¼	11⅜	11⅞	12⅛
46⅜	10¾	1¼ Canadian Pacific	1400	15⅛	14½	14½	15¾
131⅜	33¼	Case Thresh	50400	43⅜	40	40	41¼
116	53	7 Case Thresh pf	20	68½	64⅛	64⅝	66
52½	10¼	2 Caterpillar Trac	5400	15	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
15	2⅜	Celanese Corp	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
14⅜	2½	Celotex Co	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅞	11	1½ Central Aguirre	400	12½	12	12	12⅜
30	9⅝	Cerro de Pasco	1400	13¼	13	13	13⅜
23¼	3¼	Checker Cab Mfg	200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
54½	13⅞	3 Chesapeake Corp	1700	19	18	18	19⅜
46½	23⅜	2½ Ches & Ohio	7000	30½	28½	28½	29⅝
27½	7½	Chi & Gt W pf	300	13⅝	13	13	14
8⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P	300	3	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
15⅝	3¼	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
45½	5	Chi & N'western	3200	11⅜	9¾	10¼	11⅛
15½	3½	Chi Pneu Tool	700	6	5¾	6	5⅞
35	6⅜	Chi Pneu T pf	500	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	9⅞
65½	7⅞	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	14	14	14	14¼
101	14	Chi R I & P 7%	200	28	26	26	25⅞
33¾	5½	Childs Company	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
38	11⅝	Chile Copper	20	9	9	9	
25¾	11⅜	1 Chrysler	12200	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
4⅜	¼	City Stores	400	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1¾
170	97½	7½ Coca Cola	300	111½	109⅛	109½	111
50½	24	2½ Colgate-Palm-P	100	30	30	30	30
10½	7½	Colonial Bea Oil	300	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
33¾	6	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
45⅝	11⅜	1½ Columbia Gas	2800	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	14
111⅝	32	3 Columbian Carb	400	36¼	35¾	35¾	36¼
23¼	8	1.60 Comm Credit	400	9⅜	9	9	9½
92	52	6½ Comm Cr 1pf	40	62	61½	61½	63
34	15½	2 Comm Inv Tr	300	21¼	20¼	20¼	20⅝
106	94	6½ Comm I Tr 6½%	10	93½	93½	93½	
21½	6⅝	1 Comm Solvents	2300	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8¾
12	3	.30 Comwith & So	2300	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
100¾	46	6 Somwith & S 6pf	400	68	67½	68	68
14¾	6⅞	Congoleum Nairn	100	9½	9½	9½	7⅞
15	3½	Consol Film Ind	100	4½	4½	4½	
18⅛	7¾	2 Consol Film I pf	100	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
109⅝	57¼	4 Consol Gas	7600	63¾	61⅝	61⅝	63
100	88	5 Consol Gas pf	400	92¼	92¼	92¾	92½
15⅞	8½	1 Consol Laundries	100	10½	10½	10½	
1¾	¼	Consol Textile	300	½	½	½	½
8½	⅞	Container A	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3	¼	Container B	1600	1⅛	1	1⅛	
30	4½	Cont Baking A	1300	6¾	6	6	6¼
77½	40	8 Cont Baking pf	600	45½	45	45¼	45¾
62⅜	30¼	2½ Cont Can	1700	36½	35¼	35¼	36⅛
51⅞	18½	2.40 Cont Insurance	400	22⅞	22½	22½	23
12	5	Cont Oil	400	6⅞	6½	6½	6½
12	1¼	Cont Shares	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
86⅝	36¼	3 Corn Products	2300	45	43	43	43⅞
18	2¼	Cosy	300	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝
83⅛	2½	Crosley Radio	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
38¼	13¾	2.40 Crown Cork & S	400	14⅜	14½	14⅜	13⅝
63	20	Crucible Steel	400	22⅜	21	21⅜	21⅞
107	36⅞	7 Crucible Steel pf	10	49	49	49	48¾
35	6	Cuban Am S pf	10	8½	8	8	
2⅜	¼	Cuban Cane Pr	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
48⅞	20	4 Cudahy Packing	100	33	33	33	32
100	20	4 Curtis Publishing	300	30½	30½	30½	30
118⅝	70	7 Curtiss-Pub pf	1100	88½	85½	85½	85
5⅞	1	Curtiss-Wright	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
8½	1⅜	Curtis-Wright A	1200	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜

—D—

23	3¼	Davison Chem	100	4¾	4⅜	4¾	5
22	13⅜	1.40 Deere & Co pf	1000	15	14⅝	14⅜	
187¼	64	9 Del & Hudson	100	79	79	79	81
102	17¾	Del Lack & W	900	26¾	25	25	
23	10⅝	1 Diamond Match	700	13⅞	13½	13½	13½
28½	19½	1½ Diamond M pf	400	22½	21¾	22½	
13½	6⅜	1 Dome Mines	400	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8½
27½	20⅛	3½ Dresser	100	22	22	2	
1½	2	Dunlop Sh Sh pf	100	½	½	½	
21¼	7⅜	1½ Douglas A	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
107	50¾	4 Du Pont de New	7900	56¼	54	54	56½

—E—

185¾	77	5†	Eastman Kodak	400	85	82½	82½	85½
21⅞	5¾	½	Eaton Axle & Spg	1000	7⅛	6½	6⅞	
11⅛	2		Elkington Schild	300	¾	¾	⅞	¾
69	7½		Elkington S pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
74⅜	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	3500	30¼	29	29	30
4½	¾		Elec Boat	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
9⅛	2½		Elec Mus Ind	100	3⅛	3¼	3½	3⅛
60¾	9	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2200	12	12¼	13¼	13¾
99½	22	6	El Pow&L 6% pf	200	54½	54½	54½	55⅛
1¼	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6	⅛		Elk Horn Coal pf	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
49	15	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	20	20	20	21
33½	11½	2½	Equitable Off-Big	100	18½	18½	18½	
39¾	8		Erie RR	400	9	7½	7½	9¼

—F—

79¾	3½		Fairbanks Morse	200	5½	5½	5½	
30	3		Fed Water Serv	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
58½	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F Ins	1200	27½	26	26	27½
104	85½	6½	Filene's pf	20	94	94	94	90
69⅛	48⅝	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	100	47	47	47	47
⅜	⅛		Fisk Rubber	1400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8	2		Fisk Rub 1pf	100	3	3	3	
3½	½		Fisk Rub pf cv	40	1½	1	1½	1
64½	8		Foster-Wheeler	400	11	10½	10½	11
33½	15⅝		Fourth Nat Inv	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝
38⅛	2¼		Fox Film A	900	4¾	4¼	4⅝	4⅝
75	60	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	65	65	65	
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	1700	19¾	18½	18¾	18¾

—G—

7⅞	2½		Gen Am Inv	100	3½	3¼	3½	
73½	22	4	Gen Asphalt	400	15⅝	14¾	14⅝	15
15½	9½	3	Gen Baking	1200	14	13½	13½	13⅝
3⅞	1⅛		Gen Bronze	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
60	11½		Gen Cable pf	100	18	17	17	
94¾	51	5.00	Gen Electric	11100	25	24½	24½	24¾
13⅝	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	11¾	11½	11½	11⅝
58	28½	3	Gen Foods	8100	36⅜	34½	34¾	35
8½	1⅜	6	Gen Gas & E A	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	20¼	3	Gen Mills	200	33	33	33	34
103¾	21⅜	3	Gen Motors	29100	23⅝	22⅝	22¾	23½
103⅝	79½	3	Gen Mot 6% pf	100	85	85	85	85½
10¼	3¼		Gen Out Ad	200	4	3¾	4	
20	6¼		Gen Public Service	100	4¾	3⅝	3⅝	
41	21	5	Gen Signal	700	29	27	27	26½
2⅞	⅜		Gen Realty	300	1⅝	1	1	1⅛
15½	⅞		Gen Theatr Equip	1100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
38⅝	9½		Gillette Saf Raz	700	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13½
21¾	1⅝		Glmbel Bros	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
10⅜	2⅜		Gobel	200	4	3⅞	4	
8⅝	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	300	6	6⅛	6	6
63½	14½	3½	Gold Dust	700	18⅜	17½	17½	18½
20⅞	7⅜		Goodrich	200	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
39½	11⅝		Goodyear	400	16⅝	15¾	15¾	16⅛
41	7		Goodyear 1pf	100	24	23	23	23
13⅜	3½		Gotham Silk Hos	100	8	8	8	
6⅝	1⅜		Gould Coupler A	100	1	1	1	
6⅝	1⅜		Graham Paige	1400	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
28½	11⅜		Grand-Sil Stores	400	13⅝	13	13	13¼
13¼	4		Grand Union	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
44	21		Grant Wm T	400	29¾	27⅞	28	
69⅜	8⅜	3	Great Nor pf	400	22	21½	21½	
21⅜	10	8	Great Nor Ore	1300	15⅜	13¾	13¾	13⅞
11½	3¼		Great West Sug	100	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
66⅝	34	7	Great W Sug pf	20	78½	78	78	
6⅜	1		Grigsby-Grunow	2600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜

—H—

8½	1¾		Hahn Dept Sto	400	2	2	2	2
63½	14	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	18	17½	18	
10⅜	11	1.50	Hall Printing	100	11¼	11¼	11	
14⅜	3		Hall Scott Corp B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1	1		Hares Bros	1300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	6½		Hollander	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
128	81	7.00	Houdaille A	700	134¼	130	132½	130½
67½	21¾		Houdaille Her B	100	23	23	23	23
63⅛	13¾		Houston Oil new	1300	43¾	4	4	4

1931 High	1931 Low	Stocks	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 18	Last Jan. 15
69½	38⅝	5	Household Fin pf	100	48¼	48¼	48¾
108½	71	7	Howe Sound	100	90	90	90
30⅝	7	.60	Hudson & Manh	400	11¾	11¾	12
62¾	3		Hudson Motor	2600	14¼	14	14
77	4½		Hupp Motors	7600	6¼	4¾	6

—I—

80	6¼		Ill Central	3200	14⅞	13½	13¾	17
114	15	6	Ill Central pf	100	36⅛	36¼	36⅝	
78	25	4	Ill Central LL	10	35	35	35	36
8¾	3¼		Indus Alcohol	1100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
88	21	4	Indus Rayon	1100	31	28⅜	28⅝	29⅛
182	36¾	4	Ingersoll-Rand	700	34¾	33	33	34½
71	10¾	2	Inland Steel	100	22	21½	22	
13⅝	4¼	.80	Insuranshare Del	700	6¼	6¼	6½	
21⅝	3¼	.35	Insuranshare Md	100	7	6¾	6¾	7
24	8¼	Pb	Interbore Rap T	8100	10⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
81¼	4¾		Int Agr pref	400	7½	6¾	6¾	8½
179¾	93	6†	Int Business M	1300	104½	103½	103½	105
13⅝	3	.50	Int Carriers	100	4¾	4¼	4½	4¾
42¼	16	3	Int Cement	100	18	18	18	
9⅛	3		Int Combustion	1200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
49⅝	23⅝	2½	Int Harvester	1500	30⅝	27	27	28½
21	8¼	Pb	Int Hydrocoke	400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	11
73⅜	11	6	Int Match pf	2600	25⅝	25	25	22
31⅝	2¾		Int Mere Marine	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
36½	7	.30	Int Nickel	6600	9¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
133	80	7	Int Nickel pf	100	93	88	88	
42⅞	7		Int Paper 7%	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
43½	8½		Int Paper&Pow pf	100	16	15	15	
18¼	4¼		Int Print Ink	100	4½	4½	4½	
42	12	3	Int Salt	300	20½	20½	20½	
54	37	3	Int Shoe	400	43½	43¾	43¾	43⅝
51	15⅞		Int Silver	100	20	20	20	
35¾	7¼	.60	Int Tel & Tel	8300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
31	14¾		Investors Equity	100	2	2	2	
31	14¾	4	Island Ork Coal	100	18	18	18	

—J—

80¾	18¼	1	Johns Manville	9100	23¾	21½	21¾	23½

—K—

46	6¾		Kan C & South	300	11½	11½	11½	13
64	12	4	Kan C & So pf	200	23¾	23½	23¾	
7½			Karstadt	200	1	1	1	

STEEL TRADE IS OPERATING AT SLOW PACE

Activity Holds at 26 P. C. of Capacity—Outlook Promising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Steel makers are somewhat disappointed at the slow pick-up in operating rate and business, but are still hopeful for a sharper improvement late this month or February. The industry is working at 26 per cent of capacity on an average compared with 20 per cent at the holiday bottom point.

The best purchasing over the next few weeks is expected to come from the automobile industry and the railroads.

Attendance at the New York Automobile Show has been record-breaking, and satisfactory sales have been made from the floor, all of which leads to hopes that the automobile business will prosper this year.

Business From Railroads

Better business from the railroads is expected because of the freight rate increase and wage reductions. The Erie has just bought more than 30,000 tons of rails from three or four rail makers. The Pennsylvania will open bids Jan. 26 on sheets and boiler tubes, after having recently opened bids on structural steel.

Freight car purchases during 1931 were the smallest for a year during the present century and orders for December, 11 cars, were the smallest for a month on record.

The steel price situation is still generally weak. Unusual pressure is being exerted against the steel makers to lower prices. The automobile industry points out that it must give more value than ever at lower prices and urges the steel-makers to contribute in lowering costs of manufacture.

Makers of agricultural implements are being urged strongly by farm organizations and individual farmers to lower the selling prices of their products. The canners are appealing strongly to the can makers to lower the prices of their products, while can makers in turn go to the tin plate makers, asking for reductions.

Steel Sheets Weak

Steel sheets have shown considerable weakness of late, with concessions of $2 a ton in certain descriptions and districts. Semi-finished steel is quite generally recognized as $1 a ton lower than at the start of the year. Pig iron is down $1 a ton at Birmingham. Bolts and nuts have been reduced by granting an additional discount of 10 per cent.

The composite price of iron and steel scrap has been advanced three cents a ton to $3.50 because of a purchase of 8000 tons of heavy melting steel scrap by a Pittsburgh steel company at a higher price than had been prevailing.

The unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation as of Dec. 31 was deceptive in indicating true conditions. According to the official statement, the decline was nearly 200,000 tons at a time that an increase had been expected.

Actually, orders exceeded shipments, but officials of the corporation took the year-end as the proper occasion to eliminate doubtful options from books, options from consumers who had gone out of business, become bankrupt, or changed their plans involving the use of raw materials.

It was the first December since 1921 failing to show a gain in unfilled orders. Poor purchasing of steel rails and tin plate also contributed to the unsatisfactory official showing.

The New York Central is about to ask for 1932 rail requirements which may total 100,000 tons, or about half of what has been purchased in many recent years.

Tin plate has been active with some orders running as high as 40,000 boxes each. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Continental Oil Company and the American Can Company have been in the market for large tonnages.

Steel Pipe in Demand

About 35,000 tons of steel pipe will be needed for a 200-mile line of 20-inch pipe. Cast iron pipe inquiries and awards for municipalities involve 4500 tons for Washington, D. C., 2700 tons for Minneapolis and 2000 tons for Cincinnati.

Pig iron demand along the Atlantic seaboard continues quiet. The latest large purchase involved 2000 tons of imported Dutch iron, bought by a Massachusetts maker of textile machinery. In the New York district the largest inquiry involves 250 tons.

The purchase of 100,000 tons of pig iron by the General Motors Corporation has attracted much attention, being the largest single purchase in years. It compares with the enormous tonnages which were at one time bought by the American Radiator Company, or before that company acquired a blast furnace of its own.

Metal Prices Mixed

Tin rose to 22¾c a pound on Friday, a new high for the last several months. Zinc has dipped to new low levels for the century, slab zinc selling at 3c a pound, East St. Louis, with zinc ore, or concentrates, selling at $17 a ton.

Copper and lead have been quite steady, particularly the latter. Official prices of copper are 7⅛c for home delivery and 7⅝c for export.

Lead has been the most active metal at 3.75c a pound, New York, and 3.65c a pound, East St. Louis.

Export sales of copper so far this month have been about 11,000 tons, which is only a fair volume.

GERMAN STEEL PRODUCTION

BERLIN, Jan. 18—German steel output for December totaled 638,000 tons, compared with 746,000 in December, 1930. The total steel output for 1931 was 8,391,000 tons, compared with 11,836,000 in 1930. Pig iron output in December totaled 322,000 tons, compared with 613,000 in December, 1930. The total production in 1931 was 4,042,000 tons, compared with 8,606,000 in 1930. Present rate of steel production is below 30 per cent of capacity.

NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

President Post says National Sugar Refining Company earned $1,197,000 net in 1931 and added $500,000 to reserves, after interest, taxes, depreciation, etc. $1,500 on bank books as carrying very satisfactory cash balances and is in strong capital position.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Steam 5½s '53	57½	57½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	41	40½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	39½	39½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	40	39
Allis Chalmers Cnv 5s '37	92	92
Am Beet Sugar 6s '42	50	50
Amer Chain Cnv 5s '33	99½	99½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	47	46
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67½	67½
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	7½	7½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	71	71
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	88	88
Amer Rad Cnv 4½s '39	50	50
Amer Smelting 5s '47	93	93½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Amer T&T 4s	88	87
Amer T&T 4½s '39 sy	106	105½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100	99¾
Amer T&T 4s '56	90	89
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	93½	93
Amer T&T 5s '65	94½	97¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102¾	102¾
Amer Writing Paper 5s '47	35	35
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	9	9
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73¾	73½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64¼	63½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	80	80
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	82	82
Atch T&SF 4½s CbA div '62	90½	90½
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	74¾	74¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	72¾	72¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	44	44
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82½	82½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLRWV div '48	77	76½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	61	60¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	82½	82
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	54¾	54
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	66¼	66
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	80	80
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	94	93½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	73	73½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	65	65
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100⅞	100⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100⅞	100⅞
Ben Ind Loan 6s '48	73¾	73
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95	94
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	69¾	69¾
Boston & Maine 5s '55	74½	74½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	73½	73½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	48½	48½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '40	103	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89	88¾
Bklyn Union Gas 5s '45	103½	103¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	94¼	93
Buff R & P 4½s '57	55	54¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '84	75½	75½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	75¼	74½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	74½	74½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	80	77
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	81	81
Can Nat Ry 5s July '80	81¾	80½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81¾	81
Can North 4½s '35	85½	85
Can North deb 7s '40	93½	83½
Can Pacific deb 4s	62	62
Can Pacific 4½s '60	71½	71
Can of Ca 5s C '39	37½	37½
Can of Ca rfg 5½s '59	41	40¾
Can Pac Ry & Land 1st 5s '31	75	75
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	81¾	81¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	74	74
Ches Corp 5s '47	73½	73
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	91½	91½
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Ches & O 4½s B	81½	81
Chicago R & Q rfg 5s '71	96½	95½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	18	15½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53½	52½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	64	64
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10	10
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	37½	37
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	35½	34½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	80	79¾
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	81	80
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	86	86
Chicago R I&P gen 4s '88	77	77
Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 A	69½	67
Chicago R I&P 4½s '53 A	58¾	58¾
Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60	47¾	45¾
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	34	34
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	94¼	94
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98	97½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	108½	108½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	74	73¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '63	80	80
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '51 A	85¾	85¾
Cin Un Terminal 4½s A 2020	87½	87½
Cin Un T 5s rct	96¾	96¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	75	75
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	75½	75½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	36	36
Colo Industrial 5s '34	61½	61½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	90	90
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	67	67
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb	79¾	79
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	80	80
Com Credit Co 6s '34	92½	92½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85	83½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¼	105
Con Gas 4½s '51	93¾	93¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¼	104¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	99½	99½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	20	20
Container Corp 6s '40	35½	35½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	42	42
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	99¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82½	81¾
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	90½	90½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	35	34½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	46	43
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92½	92
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99¾	99¾
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	89	89
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	82½	82
Dold Packing 6s '42	52	52
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	75	75
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96½	96½
Easton Tenn Va&Ga RR en	84½	85½
Edison El Il of Bklyn 4s	96½	96½
Erie RR cv 4s 1st '53	47½	47½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	47	47
Erie RR gen lien	53	53¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	46¾	46½
Erie RR gen lien reg	48½	48½
Fed Metal 7s '34	79	79
Gannett 6s '43	71	71
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	42	41¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99¾	99¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99	98¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	77¼	77¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	7	7
Goodrich 6s '45	44¼	44¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	71½	71
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75	74½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	89½	89½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	94	93½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	76	75
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	85	84
Great Northern 7s '36 A	96½	96¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	66½	66½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	38¾	38¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59	59
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85	85
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¼	99½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100⅝	100⅛
Ill Central 4s '53	52¾	52¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	52½	50
Ill Central 4¾s '66	45½	45
Ill Central 6½s '36	82¾	82
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	51	50½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95	95
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	78½	78¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	54	53
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	63	61½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	56½	54
Inter Raj Tran rfg 5s '66	49½	48¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49¾	48¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	33	32
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	70	70
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	68½	68½
Int & G Nor 1st 5½s '52	57	55
Int Paper 6s '55	38	38
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '53	87¾	46½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	57½	57
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	49¾	49¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93¾	93¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B	94	94
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	69	69
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84	84
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	45	44½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	90	90
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	95½	95½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	76¾	76¼
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	72	72
L'Autaro 6s '54	13	12½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	55	55
Lewis Inc 6s '41	82	81
Louis Arkansas 5s '60	41	40½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97¾	97¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39	38
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	93	93
Metro Edison 4½s '68	83½	83½
Metro Water 5½s '50	44¼	44½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94¾	93½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	93¼	93½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '75	92¼	92¼
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	51¼	50½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	77	77
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	67½	63½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	55	55
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	76¾	76¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	39¾	38¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	56	55½
Mo Pacific 5s E '78	56½	55
Mo Pac 5s L '81	54½	53½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	49½	49½
Mobile & O mont 4s '47	30	30
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	95	94½
Mohawk & Malone 4½s	75¾	75¾
Mutual Fuel 5s	100	100
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	44½	44½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90¾	90½
Nat Steel 5s	91	91
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101	100½
N O Pub Ser 5s ser B	74	74
N O T & M 6½s '54	44	43
N O T & M 5s A	20¾	20½
NYCGRR gen 5½s '97	73	73
NYCGRR cv 6½s '35	70	69¾
NYCGRR rfg & im 4½s 2013	79	78
NYCGRR rfg & im 5s 2013	79¾	78½
NYCHR cv 6s '35	91	91
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	88	87½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	83¾	82
NY Chi & StL 6½s A '26	98	98
NY Dock 5s '41	38	38
NY Edison 5s '44	100½	100
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	100¾	100
NY G&ELH&P gen m 4s '49	80	80
NY G&ELH&P 5s '48	103⅝	103⅝
NY N&HRR deb 4s '67	83½	83½
NY N&HRR cv 6s '40	73¾	73¾
NY N&HRR ctf 6s '40	89½	89½
NY N&HRR cv 6s '48	91½	91½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '92	42	40
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '43	48	46
NY Rich Gas 5s '52	80	80
NY Steam Corp 5s '61	89¾	89¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97	97
NY Webster & H 4½s '46	61½	61½
Niag Share 5½s '50	80	80
North Am Cc 5s '61	88	88
Nor Am 2d 5s C '71	52	52
Nor Am 5½s '61	90	90
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	49	48
Nor Pacific ref 4s '97	58	58½
Nor Pacific 4s D 2047	57½	56½
Nor Pacific Pow 4s B '61	84½	84½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104½	104½
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	103½	103½
Ohio Edison 6s '41	68	68
Pac Tel & Tel 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '60	100⅛	100⅛
Paramount Public 5½s '50	44½	43½
Penn Pow & L 4½s '61	86½	86½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	73¾	73½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	84	83½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	79	77½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	82¾	82½
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '20	101½	101½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	97	97
Pere Marquette 5s '56	61	61
Phillips ext 5½s '39	50½	50
Philadelphia Co 5s '57	53½	53
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	85¾	85¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	94½	94½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	47	47
Phil Railway 4s '37	21½	21½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98¾	98¾
Pitts CCa&StL 4½s A '40	88¼	88¼
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	51½	51½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	64¼	63½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	63	63
Pub Ser E&G 4s	83¾	83¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	94¾	94¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	94	94
Pure Oil 5½s '37	70	70
Pure Oil 5½s '40	88¾	87½
Read rfg 4½s B '97	79½	79½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	75¼	75¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	45¼	45
St Louis TM&S 4s R&G div '33	83¾	83
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	31	30½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	34	33½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	54½	54½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	68¼	68
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	35	35
SLP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	86½	86½
Seabd AL 6s	5½	5½
Seabd A L 6s ct	5¾	5½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	4	3½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	76	74
Shell Union 5s '47	67¾	67½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	68	68
Sinclair Cn Oil 7s '37	88	88
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94¾	94¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	100½	100½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	89¾	89¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82	81½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	69	68
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	69	68
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	79½	79
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	49¾	48½
Southern Ry gen 5s '56	66	66
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	88	88
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	88	88
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	99¾	99¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¾	100¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91	90¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	27	27
Swan Finch Power 6s '47	41	40½
Texas Corp 5s '44	79½	79½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	69¾	69¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36½	35¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	53¼	52
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta ctf	75½	75½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	90¾	89¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91¾	90
Union Pacific 4s '68	74	69
US Rubber Co 5s '47	53	52
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	89½	89½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '30 ww	48	46¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	47½	47
Vanadium 5s '41	84	84
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	35	33
Wabash RR 4½s '78	13	13
Wabash RR 3d 5s '39	86	86
Wabash RR 5s '80	13½	13½
Walworth 6s '45	27	27
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	32	32
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	98¾	98¼
West Shore 4s 2361	70	70
Western Electric 5s '44	95¾	95¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	81½	81
Western Maryland 5½s '77	83	82¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	45	44
Western Union R E 4½s '50	79	79
Western Union 5s '51	71	69¾
Western Union 6½s '36	97	97
Western Union 5s '60	71	70¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	97½	97½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	69¾	69½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69	69½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan 18	Last Jan 16
3½s '47	98.	98.24	98.	98.24
1st 4¼s '47	98.18	98.12		98.20
4th 4¼s '38	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.1
US 3s '55	85.8	85.	85.3	84.28
US 3½s '49	85.21	85.19	85.20	85.18
US 3½s '43 Mar	91.4	90.16	90.22	90.18
US 3½s '43 June	91.	90.18	90.24	90.17
US 4s '54	97.16	97.8	97.12	97.
US 4¼s '52	101.28	101.8	101.19	100.26

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53			35 34½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55			42 40
Argentine Gov 5½s '62			80 80
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			54 52½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			54 54
Argentine Gov 6s May '60			54¼ 52½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60			54¼ 53½
Argentine Gov 6s '61			54¾ 54¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61			54 52¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61			54½ 53
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			54¼ 54¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B			51½ 51½
Australia 4½s '56			53½ 51½
Australia 5s '55			59 58¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '37			43¼ 42½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			58½ 58¾
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50			38 38
Balavian Pet 4½s '42			78½ 78½
Belgium (King) 6s '55			86 85¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			89½ 89½
Belgium (King) 7s '55			96¼ 96¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56			97 96½
Berlin (City) 6s '58			36½ 36½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51			41 40½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59			33½ 32
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51			35 32
Berlin Elec 6s '55			35 34¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45			20 20
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47			9½ 9½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34			99½ 99¾
Brazil (Cen Fl Ry) 7s '52			17¾ 17¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'27			23 23½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57			23 23½
Brazil (US) 8s '41			28 28
Bremen 7s '35			38 38
Budapest (City) 6s '62			25 24½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)			33 30½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61			31 31
Buenos Aires 6½s '55			48 46
Bulgaria 7s '67			26 25¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68			34¾ 34¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46			18¾ 18¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '38			88 88
Canada (Dom) 4s '60			74½ 74
Canada (Dom) 5s '52			90½ 90½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54			79½ 79
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61			27½ 27½
Chile (Bank) 6s '42 Jan			15¾ 15¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61			14¾ 14¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept			15 15
Chile (Rep) 6s '63			14½ 14½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50			27½ 27½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47			26½ 26½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47			26½ 26½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan			26½ 25½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct			26½ 26½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52			85 85
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51			40½ 40½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49			61 61
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53			76 75
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59			15 15
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51			98½ 98
Deutsche Bk 6s stfs '32			70½ 70½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42			44½ 44½
Duke Price Power 6s '66			80 79¾
Dutch El 4s 6s '62			84½ 84½
Estonia Bank 7s '67			27 27
Finland 5½s '58			45½ 45
Finland (Rep) 6s '45			45½ 45½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56			48 48
Frankfurt Gen Elec 7½s '43			91½ 91½
French (Rep) 7s '49			110¾ 110¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41			112½ 112½
German 7s '49			91 90
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38			39 39
Germ Con Ag Bk July '60			40 38½
Germ Con Ag Bk Oct '60			40½ 38¾
Germ Con Ag Bk '50			44 43
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rets			37½ 35
Germ El Pow '53			35 35
Germ El Pow 6½s '50			37 35
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48			38 35
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45			44½ 44½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65			37½ 39½
God Hope Ld&W 7s '45			39½ 39
Graz 5s '54			39¾ 39½
Greek 6s '68			45¾ 44¾
Greek 7s '64			48½ 50½
Hamburg 6s '48			34 33¾
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50			38 39
Helsingfors 6½s '60			41½ 39½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44			83 83
Hungary Mun 7½s '45 A '46			19 17
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47			76¾ 76¾
Italy (King) 7s '51			88¾ 88¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65			72 73
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54			93¾ 93½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57			37 37
Krueger & Toll 5s '50			55 55
Lombard El 7s '52 ww			63 63
Lyons (City) 6s '34			99½ 99½
Milan (City) 6½s '52			76½ 76¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '58			27 27
Montevideo 7s '52			38 38
Montevideo (City) 6s '59			28 28
Netherlands (King) 6s '72			103¾ 103¾
New South Wales 5s '57			83 83½
New South Wales 6s '58			91 90
Nord Rys 6½s '50			94½ 93½
North German Lloyd 6s '47			91½ 90½
Norway (King) 5s '65			89½ 89½
Norway (King) 6s '43			72½ 71
Norway (King) 6s '45			76½ 76½
Norway (King) 6s '46			74½ 74½
Norwegian El 6½s '57			88 87½
Ont Pow Svc 6½s '54			94 94
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53			70 70
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58			94½ 94
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68			87 87
Peru (Gov) 6s '60			9 9
Peru (Gov) 7s '59			11¾ 11¾
Poland (Govt) 7s '47			42 42
Prussia 6½s '51			93½ 93½
Prussia 6s '52			93½ 93½
Rhine Main 7s '50			93 93
Rhine Westphalia El 6s '53			41¾ 41¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww			40¾ 37½
Rhinelbe 7s '46			37 35½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53			11½ 11½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46			11¼ 10
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '68			14 13½
Rome (City) 6½s '52			73½ 73¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40			85¼ 85
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50			36 36
Saxon Pub Wrks 6½s '51			37 35½
Saxon Pub Wrks 7s '45			33 33
Saxon State 6½s '46			37 37
Saxon State 7s '45			40 40
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62			43 38
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62			43 43
Siemens 6½s '51			93 93
Silesia (Prov) 7s '50			37 37
Solesota (City) 6½ '36			90½ 89½
Styria (Prov) 7s '56			40 40
Sweden (King) 5½s '54			89½ 89½
Tokio El Pow 6s '53			89½ 89½
Tokio Gen Electric 7s '47			102½ 102½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52			83½ 83½
Tokio Elec

Plenty of Room Right at Home, U.S. Is Told, to Make Prosperity

No Need to Thirst When Fresh Water Lies Over the Side, Pollak Economist Says, and It Isn't Good Business to Wear a Suit Too Shiny

By WILLIAM TRUFANT FOSTER

Director, Pollak Foundation for Economic Research

"How can we recover prosperity," asks a foreign trade promoter, "when Europe is flat on its back? How can we keep men at work, when we can't find markets for what they produce? And how can we find markets, when India and Africa and Germany and South America have no money?"

One answer to that question is given in a story which Booker T. Washington used to tell. A disabled ship, off the coast of South America, was in distress for lack of drinking water, and called for help. Again and again the call was sent forth:

"We want water."

When an answer came, it seemed to make no sense, for the answer was:

"Let down your buckets where you are."

Again the cry for help went out: "We want water."

Again the answer came: "Let down your buckets where you are."

Finally, in bewilderment, the suffering mariners did as they were told. To their astonishment, the buckets came up full of pure fresh water. It had flowed far out into the ocean from the mouth of the Amazon River.

To the United States, in distress for lack of foreign markets, the best advice is, "Let down your buckets where you are." Here at home are enough willing consumers to absorb twice the national output. More than 10,000,000 families are not consuming all they should. They need the surplus wheat and oranges and beef and butter which are hunting around the world for markets.

Can Use Surplus Eggs

They need the surplus eggs which the patriotic men of Turlock, Calif., propose to get rid of by means of egg-throwing contests. They need as well the surplus fuel which worries the coal and oil producers. And there are at least 10,000,000 mothers and teachers who need recreation and the broadening influence of travel. They would like to fill the empty passenger cars which worry the railroads.

We do not need to send an S O S to the rest of the world. All we have to do is to make our own circulating medium circulate, so that 10,000,000 of our own suffering families can reach a decent standard of living.

"There is no overproduction in the world," says Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, "as long as 150,000,000 Africans have no radio sets."

And Dr. Schacht, who was formerly president of the Reichsbank in Germany, is equally certain that there is no overproduction in the world as long as one country has half the automobiles and as long as there are whole provinces in other countries without even a single secondhand Ford.

Dr. Schacht means, of course, that there is no possibility of producing goods above the present wants of mankind. All we can possibly do is to produce more goods in general than would-be consumers can buy. They cannot buy much without money. Money is the crux of the problem.

What of Home Markets?

Let us develop the African market, by all means; but not from any notion that our own market is loaded with more goods, in general, than our own people want. One hundred and twenty million Americans will consume more wealth, as soon as we find out how to distribute the wealth. Already we know how to produce it.

Our under-developed home market, as Kenneth Goode rightly says, has possibilities five times as great as our total export trade. "If this market were in the purple Argentine, far-away Bombay, medieval Mongolia, or the Cape of Good Hope, it would," he says, "excite our exporters into ecstatic energy. Yet a home market nearly as big as all South America, and certainly richer, is cut off by lazy thinking, and unscientific distribution."

Distribution! There's the rub. Solve that problem at home, and there will be no need of plunging into the jungles of Africa.

That was a resounding speech which President Hoover made in the heights of prosperous 1928. It was vibrant with pride in the self-reliance of America, and in the power of the Federal Government—or at least the Republican Party—to build up prosperity.

"Within a year after the depression of 1921," he declared, "we restored 5,000,000 workers to employment. But we did more. We produced a fundamental program which made this restored employment secure. It is no accident which has brought about this unique situation in the United States. It is not chance that has brought this added employment, and added markets for American farmers. Things like that don't happen."

Do Not Fit Very Well

But apparently things entirely different from that do just happen. In his Indianapolis speech, Mr. Hoover said:

"The main causes of the extreme violence of this depression came not from within, but from outside the United States. A large part of the forces which have swept our shores from abroad are the malign inheritances in Europe of the great war."

Those two speeches do not fit together very well. We are asked to believe that prosperity, following the great war and in spite of it, was built by the wisdom of our own governments, but depression was thrust upon us by the unwisdom of governments abroad. Our achievements do not just happen; but our failures do.

Naturally, no explanation of troubles at home is so popular as that which places most of the blame on the rest of the world. Nobody likes to blame himself for anything. Yet from 1923 to 1928, we insisted that we were prosperous because we were more resourceful than other nations, more self-reliant, more progressive, more adventurous in the arts of production and distribution.

Now we seem to have forgotten our virtues. We no longer boast of our self-sufficiency. We note that the rest of the world is suffering, and we seize upon that fact as the cause of our own troubles.

The explanation is easy enough to believe, if that is what we want to believe. But anyone who is accustomed to facing facts finds that this explanation does not explain much. Our prosperity never did depend largely on foreign markets. Not once in all our history has our excess of exports over imports amounted to 3 per cent of our national output.

How, then, can a decline in our so-called "favorable balance of trade" explain a decline, since 1929, to 40 per cent below normal in our business activity?

Moreover, prior to the crisis of 1929, there was no great falling off in the volume of our exports. The falling off came after we passed our tariff of ill-will, and after we failed to do anything to bring back into circulation the credit which was driven out by the crash in the stock market—a crash for which we can hardly blame other nations.

Turning to imports—coffee, sugar, rubber, tin, silk, and the rest—we find that we can now buy most of these goods at about half price. As a result, we can supply our normal needs from abroad for about $1,000,000,000 less than we could two years ago. Is it the saving of $1,000,000,000 that so depresses us?

As a matter of fact, it is our own consumption, our own buying, our own finances, our own state of thought, which largely determine, not only our own prosperity, but that of much of the outside world. This conclusion is fully supported by figures recently compiled by Mr. Carl Snyder, chief statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. We might make a rapid recovery from our own depression, if we could dispel the illusion that the rest of the world is to blame for it.

We even go so far as to refuse to let the rest of the world buy our wornout hats and coats, and the cast-off clothing business in the United States has fallen upon evil days. Exports have declined more than 50 per cent. Already one of the largest dealers has failed.

Wearing Shiny Suits

The trouble is that our people are not casting off their old clothes, as they used to do. They are wearing them. Only last week, a leader of American business, sitting at a bank directors' meeting, proudly showed the label inside the pocket of his coat. The coat was three years old.

What have we gained by all this thrift? We have gained a lot. Many thousands of cotton and woolen mill workers, and garment makers, too, have gained free time. Some of them have had seven days a week off for the last year. Then, too, we have kept our textile machinery from wearing out. Many mills have not run a day for two years. Most gratifying of all is that we have put one over on the Syrians and the Indians and the South Africans. We, ourselves, are wearing the old clothes that they want.

Why don't we buy new clothes? Mainly because it takes money, and most of us have little money, and have reason to suspect that we may have still less. That is the inevitable result of a protracted national policy of deflation.

Many years ago Uncle Joe Rumery kept the grist mill on the Saco River, at Bonny Eagle, Maine. At its best, the old mill was like the mills of the gods: it ground slowly. At its worst, when the river was low, the mill nearly went out of business.

One day, a farmer boy waited his turn to get his corn ground until supper time was passed, and he was getting hungrier and hungrier.

"Gosh, Uncle Joe," the boy complained, as he watched the meal trickling into the box, "I could eat that meal as fast as your old mill grinds it."

"Maybe you could," assented the miller, "but how long could you eat it?"

"Gosh, I dunno," answered the boy, "but I guess I could eat it till I starved."

The old grist mill commonly known as "general business" cannot run without a flow of money. When, as in the past two years, the rate of flow falls off 40 per cent, the mill slows down, and people starve, or worry along on private charity, which many willing workers abhor.

Too Much Water in the Pond

The more sluggish the flow of money, the slower the mill grinds. And the slower the mill grinds, the less chance there is that the timid custodians of the reservoirs will let loose a larger flow. Hoarding by the banks leads to hoarding by the people. Hoarding causes further hoarding. Rugged individualism, pursuing its own interests, makes matters worse. That is the dismal story which the business statisticians have been telling us, with mournful numbers, for many months.

The mill is not to blame; neither is the miller. Much less to blame is that which lavishly supplies the raw materials. Nothing can make the wheels of business go round except the flow of money.

Where does the money come from, when it comes at all? It does not fall like manna from the skies. It does not grow on bushes. Real money is not conjured out of pots by magicians, nor spirited away by witches. Money is established by men, presumably for his own convenience. Over its supply he has absolute control. Here in the United States, as soon as we have sense enough to exercise that control by collective action, we shall provide jobs for every man who wants one, and buyers for every desired product. But we shall never do that until we stop blaming Europe for our troubles.

As a matter of fact, we have in the United States, without aid from any other country, all the requisites of sustained prosperity. At this moment every material requirement is at hand. We have the men, the materials and the machines.

We have, as well, the eager desire of 100,000,000 consumers to consume more than they are now consuming. We have too, a credit system and a gold supply which, without any help from abroad, can be so administered as to sustain prosperity. We have the money. We lack only the courage and the leadership to use it.

Every day we send out frantic S O S calls. Every day we receive the same answer. Still we refuse to let down our buckets where we are.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

6:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Charles Gallaher.
6:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
6:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
6:45 NBC, Nino Columbo and orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
7:30 "The Old Painter."
7:34 Studio announcements; news.
7:45 NBC, The Stubbins Boys.
8:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
8:15 Talk series.
8:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
8:45 Del Castillo; Jack Beauvais.
9:00 NBC, Sesquicentennial Sketch: "Twelfth Guest," Part 2.
9:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: Lily Pons, coloratura soprano; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors, "Parade of the States"; "Florida"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum.
10:30 NBC, Radio minstrel show; Paul Dumont; Gimmie Doherty.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—RKO presentation.
5:15 Westinghouse Rhythms.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:30 Bradford Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:45 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 "The New England Lullaby."
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Male Quartet.
9:30 "Rhythmic Caravan."
10:00 NBC, "With Canada's Mounted."
10:30 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
10:50 North Bennet Street Industrial School program: "How We Actually Put Unemployed Men to Work."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 Stampers Orchestra.
5:45 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcemnts; news.
6:15 Talk, "The World's Business."
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 Miss Lee Lawrence, "Barricontalto."
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club: interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berry Crafters Symphonettes.
8:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 CBS, Broadcast Rehearsals: Mildred Hunt; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Little Jack Little.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Dave Abram's Orchestra.
1:30 Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Uncle Ollie and his Gang."
5:45 Syncopaters Dance Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughen De Leath; piano duo.
6:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
6:59 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Own Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Caron Sisters; Wally Brown.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial Commission; talk, Earl S. Hewitt.
9:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
9:30 "A Domestic Skit."
9:45 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray, baritone; Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Teacha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Songs We Love to Hear."
5:15 "Auld Lang Syne" Musicale.
5:45 Benedict Pullo, pianist.
6:00 Henry Hull, baritone.
6:15 Piano melodies.
6:20 Joe Beaulieu—Character sketch.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:00 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
11:15 a. m.—NBC Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
4:45 p. m.—"Steps in Correct English."

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio period.
1:15 p. m.—Luncheon program of Boston Advertising Club.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension Course.
2:15 p. m.—"Cohen and Clancy."
2:30 p. m.—"Great Decisions in History."
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air; Piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—"Twilight Melodies."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—The Guardsman; dance band.
10:45 a. m.—Male quartet.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS program.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, "Aunt Jemima," songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "Robert E. Lee and Arlington."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Funnybones Trio.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital; soloist.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—The Yankee Troubadours.
10:15 a. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:30 a. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Maitlade String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

SOMETHING new open in all states for live, active agents to handle our custom-made hats. MONROE'S DEPOT, Orange, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADIES—Refined, with attractive appearance and good following, to sell exclusive line of unrestricted dress goods direct from European manufacturers. Liberal commission. Apply for detail write to Suite 1202, 16 East 34th St., New York City.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

START IN BUSINESS—We supply high grade money at wholesale factory prices; write for particulars. LEWIS MORRIS CO., 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order three times. (An advertisement measuring three lines once only or at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES in all SECTIONS CORSETS in MARKET or on ROAD. Write M. S. PATTERSON, 4 Morton St., Concord, N. H.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 3126 Ocean Parkway—Attractive 4-room apartment; sunshine and air, garage, $60 monthly; lease. Remodeled company. Tel. Dewey 8-7418.

N. Y. C. W. 97th St.—Quiet, January-October, large room, kitchenette, Frigidaire, large closets, bath, service. RIVERSIDE, 9-0. 2-3600

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Desirable 2- and 3-room suites; furnished or unfurnished. 304 Hemenway St.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 3 Concord Ave.—Attractive 3-room apartment; fireplace, elevator; garage convenient; reasonable rent. Uni. 2262.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 103 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-3262.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—4-room roof bungalow; near station; will lease furnished or sell furniture; reasonable. Box F-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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FOR SALE—Unusual new and used furniture every room, Simmons Beautyrest mattresses, studio beds; very cheap; open evenings; free delivery. GEORGE'S ADDITION ROOMS, 915 Columbus Ave., N. Y. (96th to 105th), 6th-8th Ave. Lines. Academy 2-9000.

FURRIERS

FURS repaired, relined, renovated like new at lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 105 Tremont St., Boston. Lib. 3734.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman living alone in village wants Christian, middle-aged lady for company and light housekeeping; references. Reply by letter to MISS ETHEL I. INGALLS, South Hartford, N. Y.

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HOME to share with a couple; near stations, 18 Greendale Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Hillcrest 3043-W.

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COMFORTABLE, quiet home for rest or study, attention if desired. JOHNSON, 223 Boulevard, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 112.

SUNNY SOUTH—Country estate one mile from town on beautiful lake. For those desiring rest, study and recreation in ideal environment; delightful open fireplaces. Apply CLARA CLARK TAFT, Box 67, Kissimmee, Fla.

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WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
1 Year $1.00—3 Years $2.00
AMERICAN MAGAZINE
1 Year $2.50—3 Years $4.00
Both to one address, 1 year $3.00
Our Booklet, listing all principal magazines, on request.
HARRY G. ALEXANDER
Magazine Subscription Service
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NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, afternoons, for rent. 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1500. Chickering 4-6380.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's furnished office afternoons or evenings. 33 West 42d St., Lo. 5-8197, Suite 1625.

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EXPERIENCED reader is open for part-time appointments to those needing this service. Write Box F-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, Beacon Hill on Charles, 143 Beacon St.—2 and 3-room suites, single and double rooms with private bath; reservations for permanent guests; tourists accommodated. Comm. 7773.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Small bright front room, adjoining bath, for gentleman. 4304 Wickford Road.

N. Y. C., 523 West 113th, Apt. 71—Light, warm; suitable 2; running water; refined home; elevator; near church. PEARSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3009 Kolorama Rd.—Desirable rooms in dignified home; convenient transportation; near church; permanent or tourists. N-8823.

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TOLEDO, O.—A woman of wide experience in buying, selling and managing women's wear, desires opportunity to demonstrate ability; right connection rather than salary first consideration. S. C. H., 45 Proctor Place.

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BEDDING DRAPERIES CHINA

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6

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"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

NELSON SHOE CO.
422 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver

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Since 1879
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Use Pittsburgh Kleet Gasoline Pittsburgh Angular Gasoline and 100% Pennsylvania Oil

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Market & 13th Sts. 910 Penna. Ave.
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DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862

JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.

6th and Market, Wilmington

A Great Store in a Great City

Telephone 3017

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ALFRED D. PEOPLES
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We stop shines from gaping. We make vamps shorter when stretching doesn't help. We make bad fitting shoes fit perfectly. All repairing done by factory experts.

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STORAGE REPAIRS
ACCESSORIES GAS AND OILS

EXCLUSIVE

Millinery *and* Gowns

Remodeling Sale a Specialty
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Moderate Prices
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Cleaners & Dyers
Prompt Service
Phones Cleve. 0534-0535
Service to Your Home
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VIRGINIA

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Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality

REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY

919 MAIN STREET

D. Moses & Co.

THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL

Tremendous Reductions Prevail in Every Department During Our January Sales.

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY

Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.

Doyle---*Florists*

"Flowers according to Doyle"

708 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 MAIN STREET DURHAM, N. C.

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Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina

See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

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"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

See our line of
Walk-Over & Vitality Shoes
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WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH STREET

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TOILET GOODS
STATIONERY
CANDIES

W. T. EUBANK

Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C Oil Burner
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THE SHOPPING CENTER
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Our Most Eventful

January Sales

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THE RAGGED ROBIN COFFEE SHOP

"DISTINCTIVELY DIFFERENT"
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Open Sundays from 5:30 until 8 in the evening
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Incorporated
Specializing in Ladies' Hosiery, Lingerie, Bags, Jewelry and Novelties

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VACUUM CLEANER SPECIALTY CO.

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W. J. Newton

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Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

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COAL - WOOD

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Shoes for Women

HOFHEIMER'S

Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
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All Lines

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Phone Ran. 1617

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Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son

1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59135

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(HOTEL RICHMOND)

Permanent Waving Shampooing
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1519 W. MAIN

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Ewarts Cafeteria

112 N. FIFTH Med. 4139
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)

Excellent Food at moderate prices

VIRGINIA

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High Quality but Not High Priced

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THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.

Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
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Women's Apparel
Townsfield and Goldez Tailored Wear.

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Makes a Lovely Gift

SCHWARZSCHILD'S

Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

A SERVICE

to Fit Every Need

Dial 3-9157

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

HANCOCK CLAY CO.

JEFFERSON ST. AT FRANKLIN ROAD
"The Best Place to Shop After All"

New Spring Fashions

in Frocks, Coats and Accessories
Ready Now

COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

McPhee Motor Company

Incorporated
Salem Avenue at Fourth Street
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Phone 1900

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FALLON, *Florist*

Fine Cut Flowers

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Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

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105 S. JEFFERSON STREET
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WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

OLDER'S

Fife Street Shoe Shop

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Phone Capitol 5629

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January Sales Offer Greater Values

AT

THE PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6

Shoes for Women

LIVINGSTONE BROS.

306 W. MAIN STREET

FAIRMONT

Hartley's

"A Department Store"
FAIRMONT, W. VA.

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HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

Visit our modernly equipped beauty shop, *Second Floor.*

"Straight on the Corner"

Geo. H. Wright Co.

Men's Wear
Huntington, West Va.

Stall No. 6 Phone 25161

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Poultry, Butter, Eggs

MIDLAND MARKET

Where Cream *Is Cream*

GUYAN CREAMERY CO.

317 BRIDGE STREET

SHANK'S OIL CO.

Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
Phone 23394

A Profitable Place to Shop

Cooksey's Dept. Store

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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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COLLINGHAM COURT PRIVATE HOTEL, 13 Collingham Rd., London, S. W. 5. Just off Cromwell Rd., within easy reach of shops, etc. perfect quiet at night; from £2.2.0 per week. Phone 2179. MRS. E. ROBINSON.

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31 Courtfield Gardens, London, S. W. 5

Private residential hotel (also suites of rooms), gas fires & rings, constant hot water; good cooking, near tubes & buses; terms moderate. MISS PYWE. Probather 3357.

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Whistling One's Best

London

AN ENGLISH lad was walking in a country road when he heard a man whistling.

"I can whistle better nor that," the boy challenged, and went on to prove it by whistling a lilting tune.

"But, you know," the stranger came back, "I was not whistling my best. I'll show you," and he proceeded to give his little competitor a more vigorous specimen of his ability.

"Well, I was no' doing my best, either," exclaimed the smiling lad; so he moistened his lips, threw back his shoulders and poured out his heart in a boyish tune.

Now it was the man's turn to show that he was not to be outdone, and he gave a rival performance which far surpassed anything he had done before.

The boy looked on with mingled admiration and amazement. Then he demanded: "I say, man, if you can whistle like *that*, why did you whustle like *you*?"

The man had no reply; but the lesson was evident, for often one tries to satisfy one's self by doing things which by no means measure one's possibilities. By doing that one not only brings a reflection upon one's self but at the same time deceives those who are watching.

"Never anything but our best," is his future life-motto.

Did You Know That—

The lightship Savannah, off Charleston, S. C., uses a gallon of water for every blast of its fog-horn?

Northern New England will observe a total eclipse of the sun on Aug. 31 at 3:30 p. m.?

The Thames River is London's chief source of water supply, furnishing the city with 166,000,000 gallons a day?

There are no proper names beginning with W, X or Y in the Bible?

Russians usually boil their meat and very seldom roast it?

There are more than 2000 islands in the West Indies?

Seventy-five per cent of tourists are said to eat or sleep in roadside houses?

In Lighter Vein

Woe!

Fiancé: "Darling, why so sad?"
She: "The maid is away and poor Mother has all the work to do."—*Passing Show.*

It Pays to Advertise

Someone has said that doing business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark. You know you are doing it, but no one else does.—*The Waif.*

Tillie the Teller

"What did her father say when you asked him for her hand?"

"He wanted to know if I could support him in the same style that she did."—*Boston Transcript.*

Pardonable Pride

"Where did you get all those medals you're wearing?"

"Didn't my pigs win first prizes at the fair?"

Quick Turnover

Father: "What do you want now? Haven't I just set up your husband in business?"

Married Daughter: "Yes, but George wants you to buy him out!"

Random Thought

Another thing that puzzles us is, what does a movie usher do when his shoelace comes untied?

Another Theory

Teacher: "Who can tell me where dew comes from?"

Max: "The earth rotates so rapidly that it perspires."—*Deutsche Illustrierte* (Berlin).

Tatler

"Agnes seems bored, Huggins—take her to the 'Palace' to see Mickey Mouse."

A Quotation for Today

POLITENESS is benevolence in little things.
—LORD CHATHAM

All Nature

Common Iguana
(Iguana tuberculata)

Where: Common to tropical parts of North and South America. Chiefly from Brazil to Mexico, the West Indies, and the Bahamas. At one time extremely common in Jamaica.

Distinguishing Features: Adults often six feet in length, weighing about 20 pounds; generally greenish with some brown, the tail alternating these colors in rings; a long row of projecting spines runs along the median line of the back, and a thick mass of skin hangs down from the chin and neck. The feet are webbed, and though well adapted for swimming, are not used for such purposes.

Iguanas, basilisks, flying dragons, molochs, and chameleons, are all lizards. Furthermore, along with the snakes, skinks, alligators, crocodiles, turtles, and tortoises, they are true reptiles. Though not apt to appeal to most persons as possible additions to the diet, the flesh is regarded by natives as a great delicacy, it having the flavor of white meat of chicken. They have many methods of preparing it, the favorite recipe being a sort of fricassee—though iguana cutlets, properly dressed, are not to be turned down.

Chiefly arboreal in habit, the iguana is also at home in water, swimming and diving in a serpentine manner. With its forelegs against the sides and hind legs stretched out to the rear, it swiftly swims by rapid movements of its tail. Like all reptiles it has a remarkable ability for remaining underwater for long periods and it seems to take particular delight in sun baths on trees overhanging the water. No matter what the height of the tree, they just let themselves fall and land with a great splash.

More than 50 genera and 300 species of iguanas are known. Because of the peculiar teeth of these reptiles, they are believed to be descendants of the extinct reptile iguanodon, a member of a group of giant herbivorous dinosaurs found as fossils in western Europe and in Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks of North America.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Unlearned" in II Tim. 2:23 (S. R.)—Three syllables, *un-lur'-ned;* first *u* as in *up*, second as in *urn*, *e* as in *get*.

"Dividing" in II Tim. 2:15 (Miss M. T.) — Translates the Greek ὀρθοτομέω (orthotomeo), "make a right cut," but figuratively, "to analyze or expound correctly."

Demetrius—*De-me'-trih-us;* first *e* as in *descend*, second somewhat more sustained as in *key*, *i* short, *u* clipped as in *circus*.

"Bowed" in Luke 13: 11—Sound to rime with *loud*—not *load*.

"Bruised" in Isaiah 42: 3—One syllable, *broozd;* *oo* as in *food*. The authority accepted by this newspaper does not recognize a two-syllable pronunciation for this form.

Moses—*Mo'zez;* *o* long, *e* short.

Recourse—Accent on second syllable, *re-kors';* *e* as in *descend*, *o* as in *orb*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Detroit News: The same apparatus that heats the American home will keep it cool in the future, says a heating engineer. Ha, ha. It does.

Detroit News: Leeward—Noun. Indicating the relation of a householder to the basket of ashes he is carrying in a high wind.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

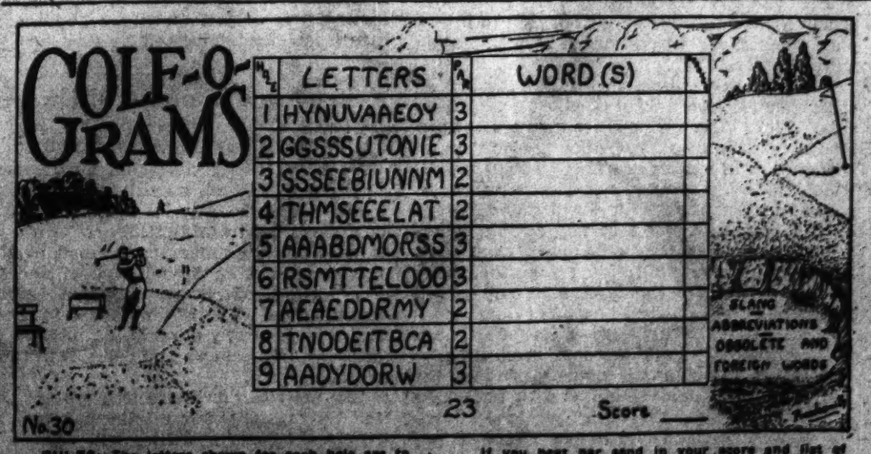
This morning I started out on my usual hike around the neighborhood—
But I soon found myself slipping and sliding to beat the band—
And I said to myself—"Shucks—This is no fun"—And I was about ready to turn around and go back—
But suddenly I noticed two men scattering something on the street and sidewalks—
And I did a little investigating and discovered it was sand and oh, Boy! it certainly put a stop to the slipping and sliding business! Now what do you know about that?

Golf-O-Grams

No. 29
(Published Jan. 4, 1932)
Winners:
HELEN and FRANK JORDAN,
St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	AAEIONTRPR	3	Reparation	1
2.	OOOKBYRTS	3	Story-book	1
3.	CDIIPTALMO	3	Diplomatic	1
4.	BOJRPRENIT	2	Job-printer	1
5.	PEAIPSRMT	2	Misrepeat	1
6.	AZAFLHODNE	3	Fondle Axis	2
7.	EDETAMRONST	3	Demonstrate	1
8.	OOOUUTTTMRP	3	Motor Output	2
9.	SSAINGWOH	2	Shows Gain	1
		23		11

NOTE: Job Printer is given as two words in Webster's New International, but it is given as a hyphenated word in the Standard, therefore it is allowed.



RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winners name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Member of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James S. Potter, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Tackling the Taxes

IN THE hearings on President Hoover's proposals for increased taxes thus far held before the House Ways and Means Committee, the emphasis of the Administration's drive has been less on its own program for tax readjustments than on the necessity of arresting the borrowing process by June 30 next.

This is as it should be. It is more than bad fiscal practice to finance the Government by adding to the public debt. It is not ethical. Future generations will have their own problems to bear without shouldering those of the present generation. A "pay-as-you-go" policy is the only possible policy for a self-respecting government to adopt, and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, did not strain language when he said that any further reliance on borrowing would be "cowardly."

Up to the end of the last fiscal year in June, 1931, there was reason to believe that the budget was faced with only a temporary derangement. But the year ended with revenues lagging behind expenditures to the extent of $903,000,000. On the hypothesis of a temporary derangement, present tax schedules, which are largely based on business profits, could quite easily have recovered their quondam yields. But values seem to be settling on a new level, and in December the Treasury came to the conclusion that it had a permanent budgetary maladjustment to correct.

For since June last the deficit has been growing at the rate of $150,000,000 a month, an amount that has been steadily added to the public debt, which on December 31 amounted to $17,825,000,000, as compared with $16,801,000,000 six months before. Another $750,000,000 has still to be raised before next June to complete the bridging of the current fiscal year's deficit. Then there is the $500,000,000 capital of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which has to come out of the Treasury.

It has been remarked in Europe that deficit financiering has seemed not to disturb the American Government's credit. The reason is that that credit has been elevated on a high pedestal as the result of the careful administration of the national accounts over the last decade. But, as testimony before the Ways and Means Committee has shown, any further delay in plugging the hole in the budget would be a strain which would be felt down the whole list of government bonds.

At this time the credit of the United States must be sternly upheld. Quite apart from the example which this would set to states and municipalities, the market for the financing of the Reconstruction Corporation must be prepared. It is hoped to sell government-guaranteed debentures amounting to $1,500,000,000. Clearly, the salability of these debentures will depend upon the state of the Government's credit at the time of the offering.

These considerations will without doubt animate Congress in the forthcoming debates. On some of the proposals there may be room for improvement, but on the general scheme of taxing instead of borrowing there can be no disagreement, and it is to be hoped that Congress will prove as expeditious in its handling of this matter as it has been in dealing with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The London Newspaper "War"

THE new year, according to an organ of Lord Beaverbrook's press, has seen the opening in London of "the fiercest newspaper war ever known in the history of journalism." The four daily newspapers which have the biggest circulations, the Daily Mail, the Daily Express, the Daily Herald and the News-Chronicle, will spend among them in the course of the year about £1,000,000 on canvassing for new readers.

Their outlay in providing their subscribers with free insurance was already colossal, but they are not content with it. The insurance benefits which were offered as baits to regular readers are now extended, and the additional premiums the newspapers are paying to insurance companies will cost them about £250,000 more than last year.

The pace being thus set by the "Big Four," other popular journals feel called on to keep step. Thus London picture papers, owned by two of the rival syndicates are joining in the game, and a number of penny papers published in the provinces and themselves compelled to follow suit. "Where will it end?" some of the biggest proprietors are asking themselves. This enormous self-imposed burden is increased at precisely the time when the profits of newspapers are lower than at any period in the last twelve years.

It is remarkable that this wildest of all kinds of competition should become intensified as soon after its emphatic condemnation by the men who really pay the bill. Only a few weeks have elapsed since the advertisers gave warning that they could "no longer afford to pay for useless circulations maintained upon insurance, coupon and similar schemes."

The retort of the newspapers in thus adding to the burden of "useless circulation" seems like a challenge. Yet it is obvious that Lord Beaverbrook is tired of a game which his spokesman likens to "musical chairs." How many of his rivals are tired of it? Yet none dares to stop so long as the others keep on. Masses of printed paper are thrown out to the public. Sheer quantity counts for more and more, and quality less and less. The drain continues of a prodigal outpouring of money which might so well be spent on improving the contents of the papers and the condition of their staffs.

That such methods must in the long run defeat themselves is shown by the attitude of the very persons—the advertisers—whom the swollen circulations are created to impress. It is shown also by the increasing prosperity of certain other London newspapers which have refused to resort to these practices, and are doing well with much smaller but more dependable circulations. The readers of these are known to buy the papers because they like them and propose to study their contents. Such readers demand the very best that the journalist can give, and the status of the press is improved by the honest effort to satisfy them with sound news and faithful comment. The lesson they are teaching, together with the growing revolt of advertisers, must sooner or later have its effect on the controllers of big syndicates.

Hawaii—and Headline Hysteria

THE unhappy effects of the hysteria habit cultivated in certain sections of the American public by a sensation-mongering press have seldom been better illustrated than in connection with recent incidents reported from Hawaii. The favorite defense of those who play up crime is that their policy promotes the correction of evils. Undoubtedly the right kind of publicity does help to remedy wrong conditions. But that is a very different thing from the method or the motive of tabloidism.

Consider some of the results in the latest "reform" efforts of the sensationalists: First, pitiless and needless publicity of the details of an assault case has vastly increased the humiliation and hardship of an unfortunate woman and her family without obtaining conviction of the accused. Indeed, a more typical example of the fatuity of press prying could hardly be found. This kind of useless injury to innocent victims of crime is duplicated almost daily.

Second, a few galleys of forty-two-point type have manufactured for the United States a complete "crime wave" in Hawaii, giving a distorted and unjust picture of those lovely islands. Probably Hawaii had become too easy-going. And undoubtedly some criticism of conditions was called for and would have proved beneficial. But the necessary reforms in Hawaii could not be effected by the newspaper reader in Chicago. It is unlikely even that the excitement stirred up in Congress will have anything other than a political result, although an Assistant Attorney-General is to investigate.

The action needed is not, apparently, any change in the Federal Government's relations with the Territory. Nor have the sensationalists thrown any light on those relations. It is for the citizens of Hawaii to carry out corrective measures. Indeed, the people of Honolulu already had set in motion the machinery of reform, particularly in a lax police department, before exaggerated reports began to scream from headlines on the mainland.

It has been made to appear that race hatred is running riot in Hawaii and that civil government has virtually broken down. Neither implication is true. Happy Hawaii has been and will be a notable example of the harmonious cooperation of many races in one community.

Admittedly, the crime situation in Honolulu is serious—almost as serious as that in many other American cities. If the editors of the sensational press sincerely desire to clean up something, they might with much more reason and effect start right in on their own cities. For the total beneficial result in Hawaii from the hysteria engendered in the United States is likely to be no greater than that wrought by these words upon the type of mentality which seeks to justify the selling of sensation as a public service.

Worse than that. Publicity pandering not only does no good; it has a distinctly harmful effect which needs to be more generally recognized. It tends, not so much to enlighten citizens constantly and convincingly concerning the needs and possibilities for reform, but rather, by dwelling on horrific details, it centers attention on a specific crime and arouses an excitement which may lead to imitation, but certainly not to correction.

How often does a murder story promote the actual prosecution of the murderer? Usually the crime is forgotten before the criminal comes to trial. How often does a scare headline lead citizens to work actively for more effective police and court administration? Instead, does not the attempt to curb crime by advertising it operate most of the time—as it has in this Hawaiian case—merely to titillate a hysteria which is worked off emotionally, leaving the people dulled to genuine movements for effective reform?

A Significant Educational Experiment

AN EDUCATIONAL experiment whose avowed object is to develop informed leaders will make a strong appeal to a public calling loudly and insistently for leadership at a time of national and world crisis.

Such an experiment is outlined in the announcement from Washington of the formation of the United States Society, a nonpartisan and nonpolitical society organized to encourage and systematically develop the interest of students of high schools and colleges in the study of government.

The activities of the society will not be spectacular, though their results may well be far-reaching. These activities will consist of the free distribution to schools and colleges of current material for classroom discussion and debates on government affairs, and in the organizing of models of governmental institutions. Model congresses are to be formed in the high schools and round table conferences in the colleges, from which delegates will be chosen to attend model state legislatures to be convened at least once a year in each of the forty-eight state capitols.

Such a program should be particularly welcome to one distinguished educator, the president of Columbia University, for his recent arraignment of the modern student included the charge of indifference toward politics and the governmental welfare of his country. Dr. Butler surmised that this attitude was largely due to the confused and unreal nature of the issues between political parties today.

It is certain that youth is not naturally indifferent to a challenge. If the United States Society succeeds, not only in educating but in calling forth a high idealism and the desire to serve, particularly in a too-often-despised political arena, it may well prove not only an educational experiment but a turning point in the history of American political life.

Dots on the Map

A CITY of 10,500 persons located on the Yenisei River in Siberia, a thousand miles beyond the outposts of civilization, is not yet on the map. So Igarka, risen like a mushroom amid the "stunted spruce of the tundra," finds itself unconfirmed by geography. But no place where men have built their homes can be said to be not "on the map." Igarka, because of its brave growth despite inclement nature, is vitally on the map of human initiative.

Particularly because the two-year-old city is unrecorded, its robust presence must be translated as an indication that it stands in the very van of mankind's progress. It is geography in this case that must catch up.

If progress possessed a tangible map of its own capable of articulating to mankind its own peculiar interpretation of greatness, it is probable that many small pioneer enterprises would be among its metropolises. On such a map Plymouth colony, at one time, in all probability, would have been preëminent, with its own intangible skyscrapers.

Agriculture, in its march across North America, has had its various outposts from Harrodsburg, Ky., to Brawley in the Imperial Valley of California, and Peace River in the wheat country of Alberta, Can. Lumbering and mining each have had their picturesque annals of towns built, though too often abandoned. Much of the story of petroleum is told in such place names as Oil City, Penna.; Three Sands, Okla., and Borger, Texas. A perusal of old maps shows that many a now flourishing center of commerce was once but a dot in a waste.

Moreover, on the literary and artistic map of the world many towns appear in large letters far out of proportion to the census returns—for example, Stratford-on-Avon, Concord, Mass., the Weimar of Goethe and Schiller, and Sir J. M. Barrie's Kirriemuir, preserved to literature as "Thrums." Painting has had its Barbizon, and now has its Provincetown, Mass., and Santa Fe, N. M. In music there is Beethoven's Bonn—smaller then than now—Wagner's Bayreuth, and Le Roncole, birthplace of Verdi.

There are maps and maps—quantitative and qualitative—and some spot where unobtrusive fortitude and affection have established a home or a church, though overlooked by the atlas makers, may be one of the metropolises on the charts of progress.

To Bring Out Those Dollars

A MAN in the parade of unemployed at the White House was discovered with $1000 in bills stitched inside his coat. His lot betrayed no greed for money as such. It merely expressed the fear of a man who, having lost his job, was afraid of losing his money too.

Thousands of persons are in the same state. They do not care to trust others with their savings. It is idle to blame them. The uncertainty which makes them unwilling to leave their hard-earned dollars in the custody of others must be replaced by certainty. A good start is the President's reconstruction program. By restoring credit, or society's faith in itself, it will re-lay the foundation of that financial credit that bankers deal in. Credit, after all, is simply a form of the Latin word, "to believe."

Hoarding is a medieval custom that went out with the development of modern banking. Its place was taken by faith—faith mobilized and expressed by coöperation. Just as it has moved mountains in the past, and has suffused and penetrated the world's economic system, so it can in the future, provided the conditions in which it can function are supplied by concerted effort.

Editorial Notes

Alarm clocks have so long been associated with early morning waking that it will surprise many that the latest electric alarm clock needs neither rewinding nor resetting. An adjustable dial so regulates the alarm that it will ring after each of several intervals as desired, from one minute to three hours, thereby reminding one of appointments, favorite radio programs, et cetera. What a secretary!

And among frozen assets might be classed the American ice industry, which during 1931, despite the growth of mechanical refrigeration, showed a 5 per cent increase in tonnage over 1930, when 65,000,000 tons of ice were consumed, a volume of $450,000,000. Cold cash!

What with radio, television, airplanes, speedboats and motorcars, one finds it difficult at times to decide which is the shortest distance between two points.

A Swedish chemist believes he has finally perfected a synthetic wood substitute for meat. Planked steaks?

Prosperity is referred to as being "just around the corner," but a little effort is required to reach the corner.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

AN EDITORIAL in the New York Herald Tribune voices a mild protest against what it terms "The Irritating Press." The indictment is against the Belgian press which has prosecuted a "newspaper campaign against the United States so bitter and so extreme as to elicit official protest and apology." The phenomenon is not a new one, nor is it by any means confined to Belgium. There are indications in the United States today of a bitter newspaper campaign against Japan, while when I was in the latter country some months ago I found the Japanese papers lashing themselves and their readers into fury against the United States because of revelations made in a book concerning the decoding of Japanese diplomatic wireless messages in a bureau of our State Department.

The story was not a pleasant one and right-thinking Americans will be glad that President Hoover and Secretary Stimson put an abrupt end to a practice which was ethically no more defensible than would be the rifling of a friendly nation's diplomatic pouch. But the clamor in the Japanese press last August laid a foundation for the enmity which may yet proceed from the campaign of some sections of the American press against the Manchurian adventure. It is difficult to determine a remedy for the provocative attitude of a nation's press on an international question. The only practicable remedy is the creation of a higher sense of responsibility among foreign correspondents and editors in posts of authority. I have personally discussed this issue before journalistic groups in several European states, but about all that has come of it was the passage of resolutions deploring the publication of "tendencious news" by the press conference held at Geneva under League auspices four years ago.

Just what tendencious news means will depend largely upon the point of view of the person offering the definition. I think, however, that a systematic effort to depict the United States as "Uncle Shylock," to describe Britain as a ruthless exploiter of subject peoples, to give no picture of France save as an ogre bent on grinding Germany's bones, or of Germany except as a sly and conscienceless evader of debts, of Japan as a barbarous militarist, and Russia as merely the home of atheism and oppression, might fairly be so described. And the press of no nation is wholly free from those tendencies.

The remedy? Where there is freedom of the press there is none save the inculcation of higher professional standards. A systematic course of expatiating on the good qualities of our neighbors instead of upon their faults would go far toward creating that international harmony and mutual confidence so greatly desired. It would accomplish more for a general disarmament than all the Geneva conferences that could be summoned. If the press would lay down its slings and arrows the world might dispense with the more material forms of poison gas.

* * *

The Anti-Saloon League met in annual conference in Washington last week. It brought together, as it always does, an extraordinary group of self-sacrificing, earnest, devoted workers in a cause which has for its purpose the good of all mankind. It is the fashion to call its leaders fanatics. Perhaps a certain degree of fanaticism is inseparable from the continued defense of a purely moral issue in which lies no earthly possibility of personal profit. The men who serve the league do so for a pittance.

I recall once that, being foolishly influenced by the outcry against church domination of the league, I suggested that perhaps fewer Methodist doctors of divinity should be enrolled in what is, after all, a great political machine. "Where are you going to get others who will work for $40 or $50 a week?" was the telling response. Testimony in the senatorial investigation two years ago brought out instances of salaries of from $12,000 to $25,000 a year paid to officials of the chief antiprohibition organization. Perhaps it was their theory that money talks, for there has certainly been aroused a degree of wet clamor wholly out of proportion to the wet votes in the country.

Today, the greatest perplexity which confronts the Democratic Party managers is how to keep the brand of subservience to the liquor interests off their ticket. They are determined to nominate a wet—Smith, Roosevelt, Ritchie, Reed, Baker, are the only candidates being generally discussed. And they insist that against prohibition there is a tidal wave, a prodigious swing, a great popular revulsion, a national revolt—all phrases from last week's Victory Dinner orations—and then they turn to the endeavor to so word their platform that, in the words of former Governor Smith, the party shall "take no position, wet or dry."

In brief, despite their proclaimed confidence in the predominance of wet sentiment in the electorate, they dare not rest their chance of victory upon it. In my humble judgment, it will be the dry vote of the nation, plus the normal Republican vote, with some reduction due to the depression, which will reëlect President Hoover. Should the Democrats nominate a dry candidate, enabling the campaign to hinge wholly on economic issues. it might be another story.

Books of Current Interest

France's Protestant King

White Plumed Henry, by George Slocombe. New York: Cosmopolitan. $5. London (as "Henry of Navarre"): Humphrey Toulmin. 15s.

In French history there is no more fascinating figure than that of Henri IV. In a long line of Roman Catholic Monarchs he stands out as the Protestant King. It is true that, in order to obtain Paris, he was "converted"; for Paris, in the oft-repeated phrase was "worth a mass." He is doubtless to be blamed for this renunciation of the religious cause for which he had suffered and fought. He subordinated his creed to politics, and mounted the steps of the throne by accepting doctrines which he had, in adversity, repudiated.

But his motives were, perhaps, not ungenerous, and something more than selfish considerations determined his choice. His new biographer, Mr. Slocombe, sets out Henri's reflections as follows: "That the Protestant faith, being professed by the minority of the nation, could never become the national religion of France; that while the Catholics were in a majority, none but a Catholic King would be accepted by the whole of a nation; that he could, by his conversion, assure to both religions freedom of worship, and to the Reform churches in particular, the protection already accorded in the various Edicts of Tolerance promulgated, but later repudiated by his predecessors; that unless he promptly removed the honest misgivings of the more moderate Leaguers at accepting a Protestant Sovereign, the States-General would elect a Catholic member of his own family, the young Cardinal de Bourbon."

It is possible to judge these considerations harshly; yet doubtless it was not merely ambition which urged him to this course—it was a sincere regard for the safety and unity of the realm which had been torn by civil war, and it was also a conviction that he could be of greater service to the persecuted Huguenots as Monarch of France than as the fighting leader of a faction.

He remembered that terrible night of St. Bartholomew, when the clangor of the bells of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois gave the signal for massacre. He remembered the hostilities which made of France an immense battlefield. And he saw the opportunity of ending a dreadful combat by a simple gesture that could scarcely be taken more seriously by his adversaries than by himself. "I found myself," he said, "on the brink of a precipice. I could find no other way."

If he did not put an end to war, and the intrigues of Spain, there would be, in a little time, neither King nor Kingdom. It is certain that his desertion of the Protestants saddened him; but on his abjuration he promised himself that he would relieve the Protestants from oppression. When he signed the Edict of Nantes in 1598, he proved that his sympathies were still Protestant. He accorded to the Huguenots liberty of conscience throughout the Kingdom, and removed all constraint to follow any religion but their own.

As Mr. Slocombe says, he ruined forever Roman Catholic hopes of a religious conquest by political decree or by force of arms. Not easily was the Parliament of Paris persuaded to register the document, and the provincial Parliaments resisted still longer. Henri firmly, though with an appearance of bonhomie, obliged them to acquiesce, and as the sixteenth century came to an end the Edict of Nantes was the effective law of the land.

Thus his ostensible desertion of Protestantism was not a betrayal. On the contrary, it secured for the Huguenots an exceptional position in the Kingdom, since they became masters in their own fortified cities. "The Edict was Henry's act of atonement for his abjuration, and it was also the political justification for his conversion. . . . And if in his lifetime he made atonement for an act of political expediency rather than of moral conviction, he atoned for it also when, by a tragic irony, he was struck down by a fanatic in the name of the religion which he had embraced, and not of the religion which he had abjured. Thus in the end he approached that other and greater martyr of his generation—the sad, heroic Coligny."

So does Mr. Slocombe excuse and defend his white-plumed hero. It is not necessary that his viewpoint should be accepted; for, indeed, the work done by Henri at the cost of his conscience was soon to be undone by Louis XIV, in his Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Need for Study of Money

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to commend the letter from the Monitor reader in Australia printed on the editorial page Dec. 28, 1931, also the Monitor's fairness in the leading editorial discussion of the subject headed "To Make Money Serve Fairly."

The Douglas proposals to increase purchasing power and to establish a just price have been before the public since 1919. Books by Maj. C. H. Douglas, including "Monopoly of Credit," "Warning Democracy," "Social Credit," "The Control and Distribution of Production," and others, deserve far more study than has so far been given them.

Abraham Lincoln is quoted as having said, "Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment, nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed." Doubtless there has to be public sentiment, even to permit the building of a bridge, but the designing of the bridge has to be based on something more than sentiment. So has the readjustment of any machinery out of order, including the machinery of finance.

The writer of the letter from Australia says of the Douglas proposals, "This expert claims that the problem of the unemployed can be solved as mathematically as a bridge is built, and that, too, without the socialization of individual effort or confiscation of the rewards of private energy."

The Monitor said a similar thing about the Douglas plan when Major Douglas gave evidence before the banking and commerce committee of the House of Commons at Ottawa in 1923, to wit: "Major Douglas' plan is not intended to substitute public ownership for private enterprise, nor to nationalize or socialize trade and industry. He is not a Socialist, but simply a British engineer who has written some interesting books, 'Credit-Power and Democracy' and 'The Control and Distribution of Production.' Few members of the banking and commerce committee in the Dominion Parliament seemed to agree with the views he advanced. He expressed no desire to convert anyone, however; nor would the 'conversion' process help the case for credit reform."

Ottawa, Can. CHARLES A. BOWMAN.

Making Disarmament Acceptable

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor for Nov. 21, 1931, in an article entitled "Teaching Women to Speak on Disarmament," from which I quote the following:

> One of the first things a speaker on disarmament must do is to counteract popular propaganda . . . Some persons are very fearful that the United States in disarming would be at the mercy of armed nations. All of this fear and prejudice against the disarmament movement can be broken down by having a frank talk with the audience first on just what disarmament means. Show them that it is not a disarmament of just one nation, and that we are not asking the United States to disarm alone, nor is it all going to be done in one day. Explain that it is to be a general disarmament of all the nations.

That may be the attitude of the Illinois League of Women Voters, but I know that in the speeches I have heard by the various pacifists, and in those that I have read, there is always a strong plea for the United States to disarm first as an example to the rest of the world. It is this attitude, and not prejudice, that causes, not opposition to limitations of armaments, but to the very radical opinions of these propagandists.

The people of this country, with the possible exception of a few extremists, hope for such agreement at the conference at Geneva in February that the result will be a decided limitation in armaments; and I have no doubt that our representatives will coöperate in every honest and constructive effort toward such an achievement.

Harrisburg, Penna. (MRS.) MARY VANSANT PENNEY.